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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	Praveenchand GS		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH.	Registration Number	30586
Center	ONLINE	Date	12 SEP 2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns. (150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

(A) On an average parliament functioned for more than 100 days during 1950's. However, recently this precedent is reversed.

Reasons for declining parliament efficacy

① Disruptions: By opposition parties over disagreements with government agenda/policies.

② Lack of technical expertise: among members over increasing complex policy matters. Eg: GST, climate change, etc

③ Politicization of parliament: where in parochial items are preffered on regional/party lines.

Along with decline in efficacy, it hurts its role of accountability too.

→ Collective responsibility: of executive to

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Loksabha would be weakened by a dysfunctional institution

→ Issues of defection: like anti-defection bill, though preservers voter will, yet it leads to deindividualisation of parliament members.

Thus following party commands instead of people's will. This will inadvertedly lead to decline of accountability

→ Misuse of ordinance/money bill: As in land ordinance and Aadhaar robs Parliament and Rajyasabha of their roles.

Measured required!

- Compulsory minimum working days
- Amendments to anti defection bill
- providing research secretariat to provide technical assistance.

Along with these, internal-democracy, de-criminalization of politics is also need of the hour to restore public faith in parliamentary democracy

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2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. (150 words) 10

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) 73rd amendment ushered era of democratic decentralization in India. This lead to remarkable success over items like.

① Grass root representation: Through Gram Sabha enabled people to become stakeholders in governance.

② Empowerment: Reservation of 33% seats to women, and population proportional share of seats to SC/STs created political empowerment. Rajasthan is an clear example, where women political role lead to social (IMR, MMR, and fertility reduction) and Economic (SHG) roles.

③ Accountability: by social audits, as in MGNREGA fixed accountability and reduced governance errors.

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Yet, all is not well with PRI's.

① self-governance: as promised by Article 40 in villages can't be true, if it doesn't have necessary funds, functions and functionaries.

* Role of local elities and women leaders husband in control of these institutions is still prevalent [Panchayat Raj Ministry's report]

② State government are wary about truely giving roles laid down under 11th schedule. Farther, State Finance Commission [SFC] reports are seldom implemented in spirit.

Due to these concerns, PRI's are not able to reap their rights. Need of the hour is true democratic decentralization with strong political will

3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(A) Article. 148 of the constitution provides for independent CAG institution. It is mandated to audit state, central and PSU's finances.

By validating expenditure against the legislative sanctions in budget, it ensures spendings are according to law

Further it submits various reports to parliament via president. These helps Public Account's committee (PAC) and various standing committees. They read them and discuss errings in parliament to hold executive accountable.

Thus, CAG is more than auditor, it is also conscience keeper and watchdog

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against misuse of authority and public purse. To make its role more effective, CAG took following steps.

① Audit of policy and suggestions: So as to equip parliament with policy deficiencies and alternatives

② Dissemination of audit reports via ICT medium to enhance public awareness.

③ Utilization of best practices and Big Data techniques from around the world. To plug loopholes in auditing.

Further, steps that can be considered are

→ Auditing of local bodies, to enforce accountable here.

→ Wider engagement with public in social audit strengthening.

CAG is crucial institution to guard against misuse of public authority. It has been doing its duty to the letter & spirit of Art. 148.

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4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्माक चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) Government introduced Electoral bonds in last year's budget. [EBs]

Features of EBs:

1. Maintains anonymity of donor. They need not report in companies accounts in case of corporations.
2. They can be brought in digital payments mode at certain banks (SBI mostly)

Advantages of EBs:

① Anonymity protects corporations: against 'vengeance' in case of a party changes in powers.

② It ushers digital payments: as currently, parties receives largely in cash modes.

However, Eminent persons raised concerns regerding this

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Scheme. These are

① Non disclosure of donation details could be misused for crony capitalism.

② EBs along with removal of donation limits of companies to political parties under Companies Act, could be used to route corrupt money to politics.

③ It might benefit party in power.

④ people have right to know about political parties financies, as it form base of freedom of Expression in democracy.

⑤ Further, scope of Election commission to (EC) know about EBs is also restricted. As parties need not submit such EBs/ names to EC

Hence, after debates and working of EBs scheme after certain time, they need to reviewed in larger public interest.

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5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) Lobbying is a process in which certain groups/sections put forth their interests to political institutions.

Advantages of lobbying:

→ To know aspirations: of different groups: business, deprived sections, and political organisations.
So that their concerns could be responsively addressed by Executive and legislatures.
Eg: Certain groups lobbied for RTI, GST Etc.

→ It acts as conduict between people and Executive. Eg: MSME's lobbying against FDI in Multibrand retail

However, lobbying, if it is misused can turn into grey areaa — legally and

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Politically.

→ Lobbying for financial grants, tax-incentives, etc goes against parliament's free will.

→ Lobbying is generally skewed towards well-off and networked persons and groups

Eg: 2G scam, Nera Radia tapes.

→ ~~Lob~~ It also provide scope for corruption.

Eg: Cash for vote scam in parliament

However, in U.S.A lobbying is allowed and made transparent, which gives equal opportunity to lobby as well as scrutinize the process.

India's informal lobbying process need to be formalized with regulation and legal structures.

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6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 words) 10**

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) RTI Act recognized citizen's right to free information from government. It was a milestone for framework of accountability and transparency.

However, various challenges still exists

→ Implementation: undertraining of PIOs, lack of proper infrastructure (IT, scanner, printers etc) and awareness are creating hurdles to proper implementation.

→ Pro-active disclosures: [sec 4: RTI] are still not realized fully.

→ Work culture: Still prefer opacity. There is inertia towards disclosures.

→ Pendency: Above challenges lead to huge

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Easing of above bottlenecks is key to realize true objectives of RTI Act.

However, recent proposed changes raised certain issues.

Regarding service conditions CIC's, SICs:

- ✓ Till now CIC's enjoys similar service conditions akin to Election Commission.
- ✓ With the proposed changes, Government may change salary, emoluments and removal as per its decisions.
- ✓ These changes were criticized based on 'independence/autonomy' dilution changes

Proper implementation of RTI Act need an independent and impartial CICs. Therefore, it is crucial not to dilute CICs position, rather strengthening would serve the intended purpose.

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7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 words) 10

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) Reservation is a tool of social justice to correct 'historic discrimination' meted out to certain communities in India

Rationale for reservation in promotion

① Lack of adequate represention of socially and educationally Backward classes SEBCs in state services.

② Through this opportunities to SEBCs in policy formulation and implementation would improve.

Towards this, various constitutional amendments changed Article 16(4). These changes meant for providing reservation in Promotion to SC/STs.

However, Supreme Court in Nagraj case ruled that any such

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reservation need to be based on:

① Adequate data to prove lack of representation.

② without effecting efficiency in services as mandated under Article 335.

Further, some experts criticized this policy as it could demoralize public servants in cases related to promotion.

However, various surveys and estimates show that positions of in Joint Secretary and higher ones SEBCs are not adequately represented.

Equity demands that SEBCs must be provided with adequate opportunity in all matters. At the same time, there is also need to ensure that reservation in promotion translates into true objectives of social justice through impartial outcome evaluation

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8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(A) Despite being one of the largest food producer, 190 million people sleep hungry in India.

Reasons for this paradox are

① Affordability, Accessibility to food: for poor is low due to low incomes.

② Leakages in public distribution systems: These including Mid Day Meals, ICDS and TPDS schemes.

③ wastage of food: More than 30% of food wastage in India (FAO report)

④ Lack of knowledge: that hampers diet diversity and intake of adequate quantity of micro and macro nutrients. This lead to phenomena of hidden hunger.

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(3) Social discrimination: towards women, who gets less nutrition in families.

To Ensure food security, we need a multi-pronged approach, Government took right steps like

→ National Nutrition Mission: (Poshan Abhiyan)

This focuses on: outcomes, tracking and convergence of schemes and implementation.

→ Public Entitlements: under PDS, MDM and TPDS

→ Livelihood Support: MGNREGA and Employment guarantee schemes.

→ Food processing: PM-SAMPADA schemes seeks to reduce food wastage and improve food quality.

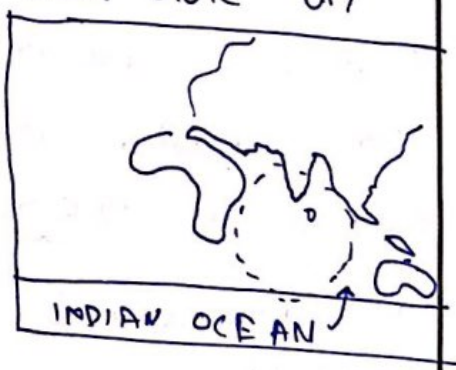
→ Awareness Campaigns such as Beti Bachao Beti Padao to address social attitudes.

These initiative through effective implementation and auditing could break the paradox of food security in India.

9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.(150 words) 10

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

(A) Due Given, India's key strategic location combined with Economic and strategic interests India seeks wider role in indian ocean.



① Economic objectives :

✓ with 7,500km coast and huge EEZ India has economic imperatives here. further 95% of our trade by value goes through this region

✓ India, thus, needs security of sea lanes of communication and overflight.

✓ India also seeks to combine its own economic imperatives with prosperity of the region. Towards it, it is willing to be a net security provider.

- thus Indian ocean Regional Association [IORA], Indian ocean Naval

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Symposium (IONS), Act East policy and recent QUAD (Australia, Japan U.S.A) are such towards ~~towards~~ economic and strategic dialogue.

(2) Social and cultural dialogue:

✓ Towards strengthening civilizational links with countries in this region, India is focussing on tourism, people-people ties, and cultural and religious exchanges (Buddhism mainly)

✓ 'Project Mausam' is such a step to improve cultural ties.

With increasing chinese influence in Indian ocean, India need more pro-active diplomacy in this region.

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10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. (150 words) 10

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(A) Global commons are considered as property of humanity. It is incumbent on all countries to protect them and exploit them in inclusive and sustainable way.

In this light, India's approach towards Global commons:

→ Till 1991, despite being a closed economy, yet through Non-~~Cooperation~~ alignment Movement (NAM) India sought global cooperation in fields of poverty, development and security.

→ After 1991: It's participation in Earth Summit, World Trade organization and UNO led to focus on climate and biodiversity.

→ After climate agreement (paris): Earlier India demanded for action from developed

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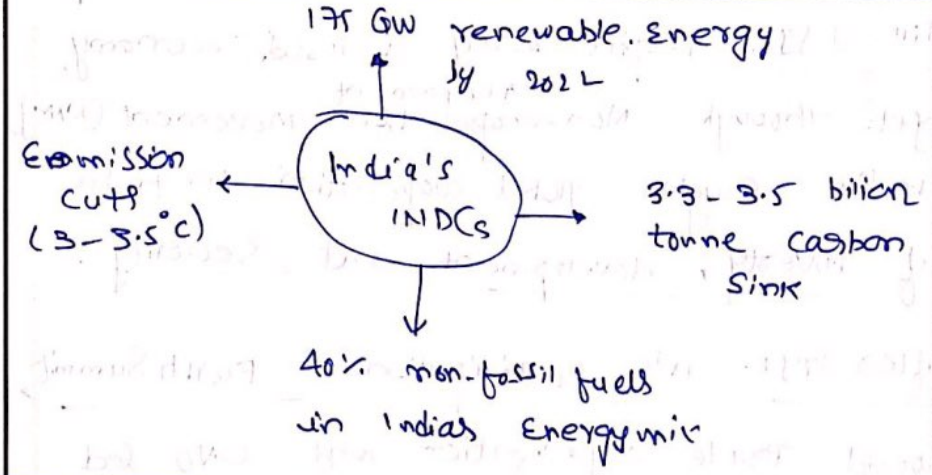
countries, as they have historic responsibility.

However, in paris, India is commited to intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) and also started International Solar Alliance [ISA].

This change in stance, shows its
→ responsibility towards global commons.
→ Determination towards mitigation and adaptation strategies.



National Action plan on climate change [NAPCC] clearly reflects Indias commitment towards global commons.

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11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

(A) Article. 280 of Indian constitution provides for a Finance Commission [FC]. It is constituted for every 5 years by president of India.

Following is its broad mandate

① Distribution of net tax proceeds between centre and states and among states.

② Principles concerning 'revenue deficit' grant to states.

③ Grants to local bodies as per reports of State Finance Commission.

④ Any matters referred to it by president.

Due to above, it's role is crucial

→ It is key pillar in fiscal federalism.

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→ It is key to fiscal autonomy and strong federalism.

→ It is also equalizer by providing equitable resources to less developing states (income distance)

→ It strengthen sub-federalism, as it provides funds to local bodies

Recently, 15th FC was appointed under chairmanship of N.K. Singh. Issues with its terms of reference are:

→ Criteria for population data: 14th FC gave 17.5% weightage to 1971 figures and 10% to 2011 figure. However, 15th FC terms seems to give total preference to 2011 census.

This caused concerns among states (mostly southern) that reduced fertility rates.

→ Regarding grants to states: ToR (terms of reference) wants to subject these grants

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to certain conditionalities. Such as state's financial prudence, no populist measures like loan waivers.

However, due to lack of proper definition of populist measures it became debatable.

Further, ToR hints at completely doing away with grant components, which could impact interests of less developed states.

Nevertheless, FC, in past months has been holding stakeholder meetings to address above concerns.

→ Reviewing 42% share to states: as it is impinging of nation's capabilities in defence.

Which means going back on 14th FC recommendation of 42% state shares that led to opposition from various states

Nevertheless, FC in past months has been holding stakeholder meetings to address above concerns

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12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(4)

(A) Indian constitution was crafted by bringing ideas from other countries and merging them with India's own values during its national movement.

Ideas from west:

① Westminster system: was familier to Indians due to British rule and Government of India Acts (1909, 1935). Hence, India adopted this from British.

② Preambular values: like equality, fraternity and liberty were inspired by French revolution.

③ Fundamental rights: Spirit of rule of law and fundamental rights took light from American revolution, and civil rights movements in U.S.A

(4)

(5)

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④ Socialist ideas: Such as welfare state Emphasised in directive principles and preamble could be ascribed to Russian revolution.

⑤ Safeguards against forced labour, child labour, maternity benefits (DPSP), Etc were shaped by labour movements since Industrial revolution.

Ideas from Indian values and national movement

① Spirit of tolerance: Reflected under secularism, liberty principle owed to long standing cultural pluralism and argumentative tradition in India.

② Democracy: In India was practised even during Mahajanpadas (rudimentary form). under national movement, Gandhiji took along all sections and forged

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democratic bonding.

Swadeshi, Non-cooperation and Civil disobedience movements also fought for democratic ideals, as well as freedom.

(3) federalism: As early as 1920s, in Nagpur Session of Congress, many leaders pitched for linguistic states and federal setup.

(4) Local governance: principle of self-governance laid down under (Art. 40) can be credited to Gandhian ideals of Swaraj.

(5) Measures of affirmative action: (Art 15, 16) were result of Harijan movements (under Gandhiji) as well as struggles of depressed classes (under Ambedkar).

Thus, in the spirit of Rig veda - "Let noble thoughts come to us from all sides" - Indian constitution is shaped by best ideas from internal and external sources.

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13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(A) Article. 124 and 217 of Indian constitution - provide for independent and integrated Judiciary for India.

Importance of Independent Judiciary

① For constitutional remedies: Art. 32 and 226 guarantees fundamental rights protected by constitutional remedies and writs.

② Impassionate interpretation of constitution: could only be possible with an independent Judiciary. Right's expansion like privacy (K S puttaswamy) are result of such independence

③ To protect character of constitution: against abriggement of fundamental rights. For example, Basic features' doctrine as laid down under 'Keshavanand'. [Art. 13]

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(4) To protect interests of federalism:

under Article. 131 apex court has original Jurisdiction to deal with federal disputes. independent Judiciary is imperative to safeguard rights of states and federal setup.

Towards, securing an independent Judiciary following safeguards were provided.

→ Appointment of Judges and their removal:

✓ are to be appointed by president on recommendation of collegium (2nd and 3rd Judges case).

✓ Service conditions, Emoulement can't be reduced to their disadvantage, except during financial emergency.

✓ Judges can only be removed through an impeachment process under special majority voting in parliament.

→ 'Independence of Judiciary' – is a basic feature now (Supreme Court Judgement).

→ 'Judicial review' matter is now settled after 'Minerva mills'. with this, Judiciary can review any laws/ amendments that might infringe its independence
Eg: NJAC was invalidated due to this.

→ Conduct of Judges can't be discussed in legislatures except during impeachment

→ Contemp of court (Art 19(2)) – reasonable restrictions to enforce its orders.

→ Art. 142 also provides Judiciary with special powers to do complete Justice.

Judiciary is the light when darkness of injustice prevails. This must be protected by all stakeholders of State.

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14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) India is an union of states (Art. 1). Indian union has come long way in its economic and political management.

→ Federalism: become basic feature after S.R. Bommai case. Indiscriminate president rules (under Article 356) have reduced.

→ Fiscal federalism: is strengthened following 14th Finance Commission's (FC) increased devolutions to states (now 42%).

→ Cooperative and Competitive federalism: is becoming reality with NITI Aayog's efforts (eg: regional councils, various indices).

However, some structural problems are impending the cause of federalism

① Emerging new state demands:

- Even after linguistic reorganisation (1956) and subsequent new state creations, there are demands like Gorkaland, Coorg etc.

② Disputes in federalism: are still pestering like: water disputes (cauvery, yamuna)

- we are yet to develop long standing dispute resolution mechanism.

③ Governor's role: became controversial even recently during Karnataka election. Tussle between Delhi C.M and Lt. Governor is also a case in point.

④ Regional disparities: Despite converging forces of (FC, special category states and globalization), many Indian states are backward. Eg: North East, Bihar, Odisha etc.

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(5) Low priority to fiscal subfederalism:

States are still wary of conceding greater role to local bodies.

Addressing this issue is crucial for strengthening indian federalism.

→ Inter-state council (Art. 263): Could be effectively used for policy coordination, as well as dispute discussions. This could be merged with NITI Aayog.

→ Push to less developed states: by convergence of schemes, real time monitoring and accountability is key to reduce regional disparities.

Recently proposed Inter-state water Disputes Bill (with permanent Tribunal), Aspirational districts schemes are some timely steps

15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) As per Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index [CPI], India is placed at 81th position. Corruption is serious menance for Indian polity.

In this light, recently proposed amendment to Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 [PCA] is timely, because:

→ stringent action against corrupt

① Now, both bribe giver and taker would be liable for corruption.

② provides for fast-tracking of cases related to public servants.

③ Penalties, confiscation of properties and punishment are increased inline with United nation Convention Against Corruption.

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(4) It mandates strict disclosure norms for personal properties of public servants. Thus helping in catching disproportionate asset cases at early stages.

Simultaneously, it guards honest officers against enforcement overzealousness

(1) It clearly defines corruption related cases with respect to only
→ Disproportionate assets.
→ ~~causing~~ involving illegal monetary transactions.

Thus reforms Sec 13(1)(d) — that was earlier wide and vague.

(2) Need for permission: for prosecuting government servants including retired officers helps honest officers against harrasment

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However, it keeps timeline for permission so that evidence is not destroyed.

Nevertheless, provisions like punishing bribe giver is criticized for lacking social context of India.

Yet, to weed out menance of corruption such measures will help in de-socialization of corruption.

16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) Voluntary Sector comprises of Individuals, donors, NGOs, charities, Etc. they play important role in development.

However, this sector is plagued by various issues.

→ Compliance: Multiplicity of legislations under which they are registered

Eg: Societies Registration Act, some labour Acts.

→ Access to funds: - lack of integration between CSR and voluntary sector.

- Regulations under Foreign contributions Regulation Act became stringent after 2015 amendment.

- thus they are mainly dependent on Individuals and government sources.

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→ Issues related to their activities:

- Some of them are alleged to force religious conversions, supporting extremism and inciting protests against national development projects.

eg: Kundankulam protests.

- Due to these illicit activities, Intelligence bureau estimated loss to GDP is 2%.

→ Bogus NGOs setup to evade taxes and gain access to funds.

Due to these issues, there is an urgent need to bring them under holistic framework as suggested by S Vijay Kumar committee.

→ A unified portal: for registration and disclosures is must.

- present 'Darpan Portal' under NITI Aayog could serve this purpose.

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→ National NGO accreditation ~~council~~ agency: should be setup as per 2nd ARC suggestions.

→ Provide guidance of best practices and integration with CSR activities to reap their contributions.

→ National accreditation agency:- will hear complaints and grievances

- Rating by this agency will improve channelizing legitimate funds to them.
- As number of NGO's are increasing at exponential rate, we need specialized body
- It will also allay fears of government curbs on dissent, as this body would function independently

Thus, clearly need of the hour is this agency, along with a holistic framework to regulate this sector.

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17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? (250 words) 15

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

(A) Teacher is keystone in education ecosystem. (S) he helps students to gain knowledge, skills and character.

However, as per National achievement survey learning outcomes in india are dismal. Important reason for this is issues with teacher education.

→ Outdated training curriculums: many teacher training institutions haven't updated to National framework curriculum.

→ Teacher education is dominated by private training institutes. where there is lack of infrastructure, trainers and attitude to produce best teachers.

Further, they are marred with

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

corruption charges (J S Verma committee)

→ lack of multi-disciplinary approach in the age of fast-paced changes

→ lack of standardization in certificates.

→ In-between trainings while in career are happening for name sake.

Though, government established National council of teacher education, national curriculum framework and qualification norms, yet there is more to be done. These changes could be

→ National teacher training university to produce best quality teachers.

→ Multi-disciplinary approach in integration with technology and university Education.

→ Stringent norms for teacher certification

along with entry-examination as per T.S.R. Subramanian committee.

→ life long learning and training must be given priority.

→ utilization of SWAYAM and other MOOCs portal to train them.

→ Emulation of best training norms from Finland and South Korea.

→ Frequent updation of National Curriculum Framework.

Recent initiative of merging teacher education into Samagra Siksha abhiyan is timely one. Along with these, societal value towards teaching career need to be improved.

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18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) Ayushman Bharat comprises of two components ① National Health protection Scheme [NHPS]
② Health and Wellness centres

a NHPS and challenges

NHPS provides for
- Insurance cover for Secondary and tertiary care.
- covers 10 crore poor households (By SECC data)
- Treatment would be provided in empanelled hospitals
- covers illness as government decides (N1350 packages)

This would help, poor households in accessing quality health care. There by preventing chronic poverty and inequality in our country.

However mere scale of the scheme would face some hurdles.

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① Accessibility : ✓ Rural and remote corners need to travel to cities to get treatment
✓ Further, skewed distribution of quality and quantity care among Indian states is also an issue.

② Misuse due to information asymmetry:
- Some greedy hospitals might misuse it by over diagnosis or unnecessary operations.

③ Creating awareness and Eliminating inclusion and Exclusion Errors among targeted households would be a challenge.

④ Robust IT infrastructure: set up for portability across states, along with human resource training need to be overcome

⑤ Lack of doctors: Human resource deficiency in public and private hospitals is a major issue. (less doctor to patient ratio)

These challenges could be overcome with periodic monitoring and Evaluation.

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Gram sabhas and local bodies, NGOs could be roped in for IEC campaigns. Setting up an ombudsman is imperative to hear grievances and prevent misuse.

Further, gathering funds issue could be overcome by health cess (in recent) budget.

b) Health and wellness centres: challenges

They will promote preventive and promotive health care. Hence, they will enable better living standards and reduce disease burden.

However, skewed distribution of population - health care infrastructure among rural - urban areas (Rural: 69% population, 33% health care facilities) is a big challenge.

IT and tele-medicine initiatives could be leveraged to overcome human resource challenges.

Nevertheless, sheer scale of benefits of Ayushman Bharat will help India to attain SDG 3

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19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) India - Africa cooperation goes back to history of colonization. In modern times, cooperation with Africa became key for multitude of common interests between India - Africa.

However, due to low on deep pockets, unlike China, India faces certain obstacles in
→ Project delivery and implementation.
→ Financing big infrastructure projects.
→ Creating strong security architecture.

Nevertheless India is overcoming these hurdles through a multi-pronged approach

(1) Multilateral cooperation:

- order India-Africa forum summit to identify immediate goals of partnership

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Via platforms like IBSA, UNO where India and Africa shows similar policy and development concerns.

→ Partnership with likeminded countries: like Japan in Africa-Asia Growth Corridor.

② Capacity building: activities in education, health and Energy are giving positive dimension. Eg: Scholarship under India Technical and Economic Coperation (ITEC) and, Solar mamas, and International Solar Alliance (ISA).

③ Soft power deployment: India recognised role of this in shaping positive influence. Bollywood, Yoga, and Tourism are shaping this perspective.

④ Non-aggressive posture: of India in Project delivery and recruitment of locals

in development projects i.e segregating India from aggressive tactics of China. thus, giving edge to India.

However, China has already made deep inroads into China. Eg: Djibouti port.

So, India need to hasten its project delivery mechanisms as well as cut red tapism.

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20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

(A) Countering American Adversaries through Sanctions Act [CAATSA] is an American legislation targeting Iran, Russia and North Korea. This acts imposes sanctions on these countries.

Though, this act doesn't has U.N approval, yet it impact India's interests

→ America is pressurising India to comply with the Act.

→ Particularly, U.S.A is opposing S-400 deal with Russia and forcing India to cut oil trade with Iran.

→ Further, India's Chabahar Port project also came under pressure of U.S.A.

These items will Effect India's

defence needs and Energy security.

Hence, India clearly clarified to U.S.A that non-UN acts doesn't Extend to India. India also underlined its strategic interests at recent 2+2 meeting.

India need to device an appropriate strategy to shield itself from such pressures. Elements of such policy could be

→ clearly ~~stating~~ that India's 'strategic autonomy' ~~that~~ is paramount.

→ No non-UN acts, policies should be applied directly or indirectly to India.

→ persuading such countries, like U.S.A, by diplomatic means and utilizing lobbying power of Indian diaspora.

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→ creating an 'hot-line' between key departments inorder to clarify confusions.

→ Diversifying India's diplomatic outreach, as recently done at Wuhan Summit, Sochi Summit and Shangri la dialogue.

At these places india clearly focused on 'multi-alignment' approach.

→ Strengthening our defence indigenisation and renewable Energy programmes.

[Recent defence procurement policy clearly lays the path for indigenisation]

As international relations are becoming more transactional, India need to focus on multi-alignment.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1072)

Name of Candidate	PRAVEEN CHAND GSS		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	30566.
Center	ONLINE	Date	18 Sep, 2018.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
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2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
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3. **All questions are compulsory.**
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4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
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7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

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5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain why it is important to urgently address the problem of poor land records and infirmity of land titles in India. Also discuss how this problem can be addressed. **(150 Words) 10**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि भारत में ख़राब भू-अभिलेखों एवं भूमि अधिकारों के सुदृढ़ नहीं होने की समस्या का तत्काल समाधान करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस समस्या का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है।

(A) Poor land records causes severe administrative and economic issues in India.

Rural areas

- lack of credit, insurance and contract farming access.
- Non-realization of contract farming due to fear of loss of titles.
- Forgoing of revenue from agriculture income of large farmers.
- Poor targeting of government agriculture policies: Fasal Bima, MSP etc.

Urban areas

- Poor land records propel corruption, Extortion and land mafia.
- Urban local bodies are forging property taxes.
- Skyrocketing of land prices and lack of effective affordable housing.

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- Issues of land acquisition and other industry related issues

Hence, need for proper land record management crisis.

Suggestions

① Block chain based land record digitalization
eg: Sweden, Andhra pradesh.

② Utilizing GIS, drone technology and space imaginery for urban area property mapping.

③ National land Authority: to deal with unused or government lands effective utilization.

④ National land bank creation in a cooperative federal manner.

These activities could be undertaken under National land Record modernization scheme (Digital India)

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2. What are the special features of the infrastructure sector that make its financing a challenge? What measures have been taken to facilitate adequate amount of finance to this sector?

(150 Words) 10

अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक के वे विशेष लक्षण क्या हैं जो इसके वित्तीयन को चुनौतीपूर्ण बना देते हैं? इस क्षेत्रक में वित्त की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन-से उपाय किए गए हैं।

(A) Infrastructure is key for improving efficiency of factor of production.

Key features

① Long gestation period to recover profits.

② Need for inter-ministerial coordination
eg: Environment, finance, state governments.

③ Lack of effective re-negotiation clause in current model concessionare aggrements

④ Issues of Non-performing Assets (NPAs) in our banking sector.

⑤ Global slowdown reduced access to external funding avenues.

⑥ Stalled projects meant loss of investors interests due to time and cost overruns.

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Measures

① Creating long term financial institutions:

> Infrastructure Debt funds.

> Infrastructure and Real Estate investment funds.

> leveraging bond and capital market. Eg: Masala bonds, Muncipal bonds

② National Infrastructure Investment fund (NIIF) to fund both greenfield and brownfield projects

③ Transforming current PPP structures inline with Kelkar panel recommendations.

④ Alternative investment models like viability Gap Funding, Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM), Special purpose vehicle (SPV) could be promoted.

India needs $4.5 trillion funds. So, all possible avenues, including, international bonds must be explored

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Despite favourable circumstances, India's electronics manufacturing has been unable to respond to the rising demand. Discuss. What steps can be taken to address this situation? (150 Words) 10

अनुकूल परिस्थितियों के बावजूद, भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण बढ़ती मांग के प्रति अनुक्रिया करने में असमर्थ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति को संबोधित करने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

(A) According to some estimates electronic imports might surpass oil imports by 2030.

Reasons for weak Electronic manufacturing are

① Lack of silicon chip fabrication facilities in our country

② Poor spending on basic sciences and research and development (only 0.7 % of GDP)

③ Information Technology Agreement, 1997 with many countries led to flooding of imports.

④ Electronic System Development and manufacturing (ESDM) needs
- High capital investment.
- Huge quantity of pure water.
- High skilled labour.

However, India lacks in these.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Digital India targets net zero Electronic imports by 2022. Electronic Development Fund (EDF) and national Electronic Policy, 2012 also promotes ESDM.

Further steps could be

→ Promotion of cluster based Electronic manufacturing, as in Taiwan.

→ Encouraging ESDM startup at incubation centres and Technology parks.

→ Inviting foreign capital and technology for investments and technology transfer

Eg: Foxxconn, Samsung Noida factory.

→ Training skilled labour in Electronic Sector under Skill India.

→ Engaging with Indian diaspora.

Recents Modified-SIPS scheme budget is increased, a timely step. Above steps in line with digital India can achieve target of Net zero imports

(A)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

4. Despite registering a high growth rate in the post-reform era, India continues to witness a high incidence of poverty. Explain this paradox and suggest ways to resolve it. **(150 Words) 10**

आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद की अवधि में उच्च संवृद्धि दर अर्जित करने के बावजूद, भारत लगातार निर्धनता की अति व्यापकता का साक्षी रहा है। इस विरोधाभास की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसका समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

(A) From 1992-2005 poverty reduced in absolutely numbers (45.5% to 22%). yet, sizeable number of poor, still is a concern for India

Reasons for the paradox

① Poor inclusive growth:
- Growth don't trickle automatically.
- Proper capability building - Health, Education, Skill along with formal Jobs is required to remove poverty.

② Post reforms inequality has increased.
Eg: oxfam report: 1% holds 73% of wealth

③ Exclusion and inclusion errors, along with corruption related issues.

④ Weak agriculture growth and recurring droughts: have stifled livelihoods of many poors including agriculture labours.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Lack of planned urbanization and increasing of slum life → urban poverty.

Ways to resolve the paradox

(1) Quality basic needs provision

- Food — Food mission
- Water — Rural Drinking water project
- Education — Samagra Siksha Abhiyan
- Health — Ayushman Bharat.

(2) Reinvigorating ITI'S : to train people ready for industry skills.

(3) Doubling farmers income: by implementing Ashok Dalwai committee suggestions

(4) Planned urban growth and slum rehabilitation under AMRUT, Smart city and Swachh Bharat mission.

(5) Financial inclusion through JAM:

wings of capabilities will enable poor to break shackles of poverty and inequality.

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5. In light of the argument that India has entered a regime of "permanent surpluses", discuss whether the time has come to remove agricultural commodities completely from Essential Commodities Act. **(150 Words) 10**
इस तर्क के आलोक में कि भारत "स्थायी अधिशेषों" के युग में प्रवेश कर गया है, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या कृषि जिंसों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम से पूर्णतया हटा देने का समय आ गया है।

(A) Agriculture Economist Ashok Gulati estimate that India is entering phase of permanent surpluses.

> Rising production of many staple crops, milk and horticulture produce proves this point.

This is creating challenge to ensure, remunirative pricing to farmers who is marred by unfavourable export policies and middle man issues.

Argument for removing Essential Commodities Act (ECA)

① creates scope for food processing and improvement of storage, transportation and marketing.

② It ECA would enable farmers to export goods via Agriculture export zones, currently unable to do so due to anti-hoarding rules.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Encouraging of contract farmers also requires liberal hoarding policies.

(4) Food ~~security~~ production is not a major problem but availability and affordability is issue.

> Fluctuations can be managed through food imports.

> Affordability could be achieved through direct benefit transfer

However, removal of ECA should result in farmer's income raise. It will need proper monitoring and regulations to prevent unfair hoardings. Further, buffer stock at FCI is also needed for PDS.

While removing ECA (also recommended by Arvind Subramanian), proper regulatory mechanism need to set up. so that consumer and farmer interests are upheld.

6. The 1988 National Forest Policy (NFP) was visionary in its scope and ambition. However, there is a need for a new forest policy in the current context. Discuss. **(150 Words) 10**

1988 की राष्ट्रीय वन नीति (NFP) अपने विषय-क्षेत्र और लक्ष्य की दृष्टि से दूरदर्शी थी। हालांकि, वर्तमान संदर्भ में एक नवीन वन नीति की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) India is one of the biodiversity rich country with 4 of 35 biodiversity hotspots. To protect these environmental resources National forest policy (NFP) seeks

- Improving forest covert to 33% of landmass.
- conservation of gene pool.
- Community development and participation.
- Ecosystem based approach to conserver rivers, lakes and forests.

These are ambitious goals for a developing country. However, following changes nationally and globally brings the need for revision of forest policy.

> Indias INDC's committed at paris conference.

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> Need to incorporate private sector and Enterprize in better forest management.

> Utilizing Big data, drones, GIS and such developments for forest regeneration and improvement. (A)

> Towards Institutionalizing adaptation and mitigation measures against growing Extreme climatic events. (1)

> Integrating Community rights (Forest Rights Act) and CAMPA funds into forest management practices. (2)

> Existing forest cover is only 22%, didn't reach stated target under 1988 policy. (3)

Hence, new forest policy need to incorporate above changes. It could be made congruent with Green India Mission, and National Action plan on climate change. (4)

7. How does rapid urbanization increases the vulnerability to major disasters? Explaining with examples, suggest measures to develop disaster-resilient cities. (150 Words) 10

द्रुत शहरीकरण प्रमुख आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कैसे बढ़ाता है। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा-प्रत्यास्थ शहरों का विकास करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

(A) With 600 million people estimated to recide in urban areas in India by 2040, India is rapidly urbanizing. It also increases vulnerability to major disasters.

① Urban floods: Due to concretization, Enchroachment of water bodies and clogging of drains with plastic

② overcrowding: may rise risk towards structure failures (bridge collapse), fire accidents and stampedes.

③ Risk of industrial disasters like Bhopal Gas tragedy also can't be ruled out.

④ coastal cities are prone to cyclones, Tsunami's too.

Recent Kerala, Chennai floods are case in the point for rising disasters with rapid urbanization.

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Measures for disaster resilience

* Planned urbanization :

- Effective land-use planning augmented with technology intervation.
- coordination between urban development authorities.
- Enforcement of building by-laws.
- sustainable urban habitat development with mix of infrastructure, greenary and water bodies.

* Preparedness : - Standard operational procedures
- Flood Early warning system.
- Community capacity building and information systems.

* Risk mitigation infrastructure : like dykes in coastal areas, - financial measures like insurance for quick rehabilitation.

with these 21st century cities can become disaster resilient.

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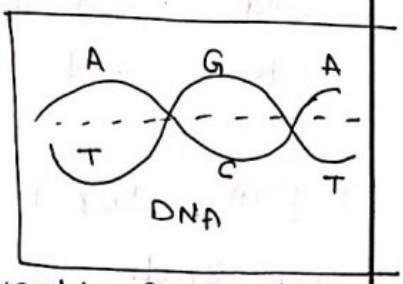
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain DNA profiling and highlight its forensic application. Also discuss the significance of DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2018 in this regard. **(150 Words) 10**

डीएनए प्रोफाइलिंग की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसके फॉरेंसिक अनुप्रयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी (प्रयोग और लागू होना) विनियमन विधेयक, 2018 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) DNA [Deoxy Ribo Nucleic Acid] is genetic materic in human bodies.



DNA profiling exacts genetic information (most accurate) for various applications. It is done by collecting samples like blood, hair, etc.

Forensic application of DNA profiling

- Parental relationship Establishment.
- Missing persons identification.
- Identification of decomposed or unclaimed dead bodies.
- Disaster Effected people identification
- Establishment of convinction in crimes.

It is well acknowledged technology world wide. Hence indian law commission has

Don't wri anything margin (इस भाग कुछ ना लि

come up with draft DNA Technology (regulation) Bill.

It's significance

① DNA would be allowed as Evidence. This could speed up our criminal justice system and reduce under trials.

② DNA laboratories are to be mandatorily registered.

③ DNA data banks at regional and national level would be set up. They will include indices to identify missing, crime related persons.

④ Collection of DNA without content is prohibited, hence privileging right to privacy.

⑤ DNA profiling board would regulate on matters related to profiling. Hence accountability is fixed.

Passing this bill would be a landmark for moving towards scientific criminal justice system.

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9. What is meant by the term Blue Water Capabilities? In this context, identify the key measures that have been undertaken to enhance the blue water capabilities of the Indian Navy. **(150 Words) 10**

ब्लू वाटर क्षमताएँ पद का क्या अर्थ है? इस प्रसंग में भारतीय नौसेना की ब्लू वाटर क्षमताओं का संवर्द्धन करने के लिए किए गए प्रमुख उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

(A) Ability to operate militarily and economically in high seas for longer period is considered as ~~the~~ Blue water capabilities.

Strong Navy and infrastructure is key for blue water capabilities. Towards this end, following steps are taken

- Aircraft carriers: INS Virat, INS Vikrant, Etc
- Submarine development: under project 75, INS Arihant and foreign procurements.
- Naval exercises: with Indian ocean Regional countries and Extra regional powers eg: Malabar exercise, Indian ocean Naval Symposium
- Indian Ocean Regional Association to coordinate and cooperate on security issues

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- Communication capability development:
  - IRNSS GAGAN satellite system.
- Bilateral aggreements:
  - LEMOA for logistics cooperation with U.S
  - COMCASA to improve interoperability between navies of India and U.S.

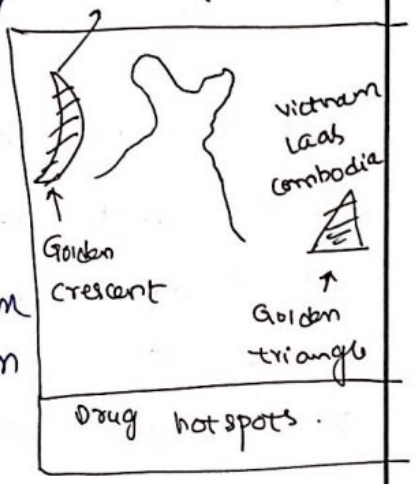
challenges
- China's inroads into IOR
- Lack of sufficient defence modernization.
- Issues with neighbours eg: Maldives
- Non-realization of Assumption Island project in Seychelles.

Given importance of IOR for region, India must strengthen its military. Simultaneously cooperating with like minded countries is key

10. Identify the factors that make India vulnerable to drug trafficking? Also discuss the key steps taken to deal with it in our country. **(150 Words) 10**

उन कारकों की पहचान कीजिए जो भारत को ड्रग तस्करी के प्रति सुभेद्य बनाते हैं? साथ ही, हमारे देश में इससे निपटने के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) According to UN office of Drugs and Crime, South Asia is key hotspot of drug trafficking. particularly, India is vulnerable to drug trafficking



Drug hotspots.

Reasons

> Geography: Wedged between Golden crescent and Golden triangle.

> Porous borders along neighbourhood

Eg: North East, Jammu & Kashmir

> Socio-Economic issues

- Influence of global and western culture.
- unEmployment and decline in agriculture growth.
- Less parental care in busy world.

> Political: Nexus between politicians and drug syndicates

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> Easy availability of medicinal drugs without prescription,

> Weakness in law Enforcement (Narcotics and Psychotropic Substance Act) due to man, money resources deficiency

Key steps

① Supply reduction: > Tight border management with efficient technology deployment
Eg: Comprehensive and integrated border management system (CIBMS)

> cooperation and coordination with bordering countries and INTERPOL

② Demand reduction! – Rehabilitation centres.
– Communication campaigns to reduce stigma.
– Better parental care and counselling.

③ Harm reduction! quality health care with sterilized equipment to reduce spread of secondary diseases. (HIV)
There by we can control drug trafficking

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11. How do higher global crude oil prices affect the Indian economy? What steps can be taken to gradually insulate India from global oil price volatility in the long term? **(250 Words) 15**

कच्चे तेल की उच्च वैश्विक कीमतें भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? दीर्घावधि में भारत को वैश्विक तेल की अस्थिर कीमतों से सुरक्षित करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

(A) oil prices in international markets reached more than $80 per barrel of brent crude. Reasons for this are

- Supply reduction due to sanctions on Iran.
- Cartelization by OPEC.

Effect on Indian economy

(1) Imports : > will become costlier
> might inflate food due to rise of transportation costs.
> could trigger interest rate hikes, thus making credit expensive

(2) widens current account deficit, which already reached 1.9% during last financial year.

(3) Subsidy/ cut in excise duties / VAT could

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impact fiscal prudence.

(4) cuts purchasing power of people, consequently subdued demand for goods.

(5) Might lead to Job losses in certain informal sectors eg: transportation.

Following set steps could be taken

(1) Short-term measures >

> Slightly reducing excise duties and VAT that were raised more than 200% in last few years.

> Cutting down on luxury good imports to balance payments.

> Preferring public mode of transportation for commuting.

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(2) Long-term measures

- Moving towards alternate mobility options
  * Hybrid electric vehicles.
  * Hydrogen fuel / fuel cell based public transport
  * shared and common mobility
- stepping up exploration of fossil fuels in our country.
- strategic aquisition of oil companies at international level.
- Improving exports and FDI to safeguard capital and current accounts

Further, we need to push National mission on energy storage system inorder to catchup on solar - electric vehicle technology. These could insulate india gradually from oil price spikes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Critically discuss the role of private sector in skill development in India in recent years. In this context, what are the measures required to improve oversight as well as financing in the skill development sector?

(250 Words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में कौशल विकास में निजी क्षेत्रक की भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, कौशल विकास क्षेत्रक में निरीक्षण और साथ ही वित्तीयन में सुधार के लिए कौन-से उपाय आवश्यक हैं?

(A) As per NSSO Survey, only 2% of Indian workforce are formally skilled. Hence the need for comprehensive skill development strategy.

Role of private sector

+ve's :>

- large presence in the form of ITI's
- participation in National Skill Development corporation (NSDC) and Sector Skill councils (SSC) under Skill India programme
- Quality council of India [QCI] - a private accreditation body grades ITI's.

-ve's :>

- ITI's in private sector are highly

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inefficient and ineffective. [Sharda prasad Committee report].

- Recent Shomayaji committee found various corruption related issues.
- curriculum, infrastructures and trainers are outdated or inadequate.
- Issues in monitoring and Evaluation of private sector ITIs.

Measures needed are

→ For oversight:

→ A national level body in lines of CBSE to oversee and recommend on curriculum and standards.

→ Rejuvenating National Vocational Training Board for accreditation and grading of ITIS.

→ Involving public feedback and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Employer feedback and cancelling registration of erring ITIs.

→ For financing:

→ Providing sufficient budgetary grants under ministry of Skill and Entrepreneurship

→ Involving CSR funding.

→ Taking assistance from multi-lateral development funds like World Bank, as in the case of Strive Scheme.

→ charging fee or installments once a trainee gett Jobs.

Nation with huge youth bulge can't wait, So we need to hasten quality improvement in human capital formation.

13. The e-commerce sector has been booming in India for the last few years. Examine the need for its regulation in light of the recently proposed draft e-commerce policy. Further, identify the challenges that the sector is currently facing. **(250 Words) 15**

ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्रक विगत कुछ वर्षों से भारत में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। हाल ही में प्रस्तावित ड्राफ्ट ई-कॉमर्स नीति के आलोक में इसके विनियमन की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक द्वारा वर्तमान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां की पहचान कीजिए।

(A) According to estimate, digital economy would touch $1 trillion mark by 2022.

This calls for regulation of this sector.

Towards this, draft e-commerce policy includes following features.

(1) Ombudsman: for complaint taking from consumers. There by protecting consumer interests.

(2) Data protection regulations: Such as

- Data localization.
- Data safety officers at e-commerce companies.

These will help in securing data and privacy of the users.

(3) Curbs on Predatory pricing and discounts

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So as to increase profitability of e-commerce companies and also to safeguard interests of offline stores.

(4) Competition Commission of India to look in to issues arising out of mergers
eg. Flipkart- walmart merger.

(5) Promoting conducide ecosystem for the growth of e-commerce
* Skilling inline with technology changes.
* Improving digital literacy and digital infrastructure.
* Encouraging innovation and entrepreneur-ship

Challenges of this sector

(1) Profitability is low: many of making losses as they focus only on customer acquisition.

(2) unfavourable taxation: Flipkart operates from

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Singapore registration due to this.

(3) Need to align technology with privacy regulations like GDPR might raise short-term costs

(4) Security concerns: arising from cyber crimes. Eg: Ransom ware attacks.

(5) Logistics sector: is still inefficient - that reduces productivity in this sector.

Measures taken

- Sri Krishna committe data protection law
- Granting infrastructure status to the logistics sector.
- GST reduced check post hurdles.

After taking stakeholder opinions, draft e-commerce policy would help us in reaping benefits of digital economy

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14. Explaining the importance, highlight the achievements of dairy sector in India. Examine whether over-production is the reason for the problems being faced by the dairy industry. Give some solutions to address the problems. **(250 Words) 15**

भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या अति-उत्पादन डेयरी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का कारण है। इन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

(A) Dairy sector comprises of milk production and other related products.

It's importance

- Additional income to rural households.
- Supports financial independence of women and empowers them [AMUL]
- Generate significant employment in up-stream and down stream sector.
- changing diet diversity towards proteins, raises demand for dairy products.
- Animal husbandry supports mixed farming and organic agriculture.

Achievements

- Milk production increased by 3 fold since 1990.

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- Cooperative led milk federations and processing units like Amul, Sudha.
- Integration of rural economy with that of urban.
- Professional and democratic management of cooperative society – roots of democracy
- Improvements in milk powder and other dairy products production.

Dairy industry issues
- → Supply chain bottleneck Eg: cold storage,
- → Technology adaptation is low
- → Inadequate export orientation.
- → Price slump due to over Production in recent times.
- → Politicization of cooperatives.

* Over production: became problem only due to insufficient storage, processing and export capacity. It is not the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Sole reason for woes of dairy sector.

Comprehensive solutions

① Improvement of dairy infrastructure:

Dairy processing infrastructure fund was established recently.

② Export promotion policies: By improving value add like ghee, curd, butter etc.

③ Utilization of excess production for mid-day meal, ICDS for demand generation

④ Improving productivity, feed and indigenous breeds under national livestock mission.

⑤ Encouraging contract farming and private Agri marketing in livestocks

With these, a turn around could be expected in dairy sector.

15. There has been a focus on Textile and Apparels industry in India in recent years. Elaborate the potential of this industry and the challenges that lie in achieving it. What steps have been taken in this regard? **(250 Words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में वस्त्र एवं परिधान उद्योग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इस उद्योग की संभावित क्षमता और उसे हासिल करने में निहित चुनौतियों की सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं?

(A) Economic Survey suggestion to promote textile sector and Apparel brings focus on ~~textile and~~ these sectors

Importance

- Labour intensive Industry
- Women are employment in large numbers.
- Declining of textile industry in china.
- lower capital requirement.
- Availability of cotton producing areas.
- High Exportability: Demand in europe, U.S.

Challenges

- Rigid labour regulations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Availability of capital is constrained.
- low technology adoption.
- Differential taxation for man made and natural raw materials in textile and leather industry.
- logistics are inefficient: issue of transhipment via colombo port.
- Insufficient trade information system.
- ~~Political issues related to cattle (Legislation on cattle sale and slaughter)~~
- Issues of Enablers: Energy access and low innovation.

Steps taken are

> Fixed term Employment is allowed
> 6,000 package for textile sector.
> Sector specific skill councils under Skill India mission.

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> Improvement of logistics via GST, Bharatmala and sagarmala programmes.

> various conclaves and conferences to improve trade information systems.

> State governments took step related to
* power supply.
* Building and construction permits

to improve ease of doing business

> Cluster approach scheme: inorder to reduce cost of environment management marketing and information access.

> Promotion of exports through Foreign Trade police (2015-2020), where these sectors are accorded priority.

with these, these sectors could become job generating and usher inclusive growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. How do transportation corridors in biodiversity rich areas impact the wildlife? Examine the current policy framework in this regard. Also, suggest measures to minimise the negative effects while balancing the need for development. **(250 Words) 15**

जैव विविधता से समृद्ध क्षेत्रों में परिवहन गलियारे वन्य-जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संबंध में वर्तमान नीतिगत ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विकास की आवश्यकता को संतुलित करते समय इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

(A) India is a biodiverse rich country with diverse landscapes and wild life presence. However, some developmental activities like transportation corridors effect biodiverse rich areas through

> Fragmentation of habitats.

> Pollution of water, land and air resources (vehicular movement and ecotourism)

> Introduction of alien species through these corridors leads to resource competition for existing species.

> overexploitation of resources eg: fishing activities, Jhum cultivations.

These often results in man-animal conflicts, as well as leaving wildlife with little resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Current policy framework

	Framework	Issues
①	Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)	marred by issues of · Violations · Non professionalism · low awareness
②	Convention of biodiversity, National and state Biodiversity Authorities.	✓ People's biodiversity registers are poorly managed ✓ lack of monitoring of schemes and outcome Evaluation
③	Specific programmes like: Project Elephant, integrated wild life Habit improvement Programme	✓ Problem of funds ✓ Trained manpower ✓ low coordination with local communities
④	CAMPA funds by diversion	✓ these remained

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Some measures could be

① EIA and SIA need to be professionalized by training cadre of experts.

② Technology solution to minimize fragmentation
↳ underground, over bridges constructions
↳ minimising of vehicular movement during night times.

③ Community capacity building and participation for sustained ~~capac~~ improvement of biodiversity

④ Monitoring and Evaluation of commitments related to Convention on Biodiversity and Sustainable Development Goals.

A prosperous life requires both development and Environment, we need to carefully balance both of these

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The potential of technology to aid farmers in increasing productivity as well reducing susceptibility to climate change remains underutilized. Identify the reasons for the same and suggest measures to improve technological penetration in agriculture. (250 Words) 15

उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कम करने हेतु किसानों की सहायता करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और कृषि में प्रौद्योगिकी प्रसार में सुधार हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

(R) According to world Bank report on 'South Asian Hotspots' climate change impacts agriculture substantially.

Hence the need for technology ~~and~~ solutions.

✓ they can improve better predictions, sowing periods and monitor crop health
Eg: Precision agriculture.

✓ By better prediction ~~—~~ they can reduce susceptibility to crop damages.

Reasons for underutilization of these

(I) cost of investments: for small and medium

Don't w anything margi (इस भा कुछ ना लि

③ Low skill and awareness of farmers

④ Low land-lab connect. (like state agriculture universities' poor performance).

⑤ Reluctance of farmers to change or adopt to latest technological practices.

⑥ lack of departmental coordination: between revenue agriculture and science and technology.

Poor adaptation of climate resilient technology can rise risk due to the extreme weather events and pest damages.

Following measures could be considered:

① one time grant payment to farmers to adopt micro-irrigation systems along with instalment credit for remaining amount

② connecting land-lab - Krishi vignan kendras for better technology penetration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Training farmers: By adopting best methods of Israel and Tanzania dry land farmers. Eg: Drone usage.

④ Utilizing ICT technologies to enhance information access
Eg: Kisan TV, Kisan App., etc.

⑤ Entrepreneurship related to technology rentals. [Eg: precision systems, surveillance systems]

⑥ Interdepartmental coordination and fixing accountability.

Given, the need to double farmers incomes by 2022, we need to adopt technology inorder to minimize climate change effects.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What is Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)? Explaining the need of ITS in India, identify the challenges in deploying it. **(250 Words) 15**

कुशल परिवहन व्यवस्था (इंटेलिजेंट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सिस्टम: ITS) क्या है? भारत में ITS की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके परिनियोजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

(A) Intelligent Transportation system (ITS)

is technology based logistics, fleet and transport management.

GPS sensors, command and control systems and real-time applications are key components of ITS.

Eg. updates on public transport systems, parking space management.

Need for ITS

→ Urban population is predicted to rise to 800 million by 2040 (UNPFA)

→ Reducing congestion and environment pollution.

→ Improvement of human productivity and environment sustainability (well pollution)

→ mitigation of rising number of road accidents

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→ Generating revenues and Jobs through mobility bussiness models Eg: Uber, ola.

→ Moving towards common, shared and connected mobility linked with digital economy.

Challenges

① Redevelopment of Existing infrastructure.

② costs involved in adopting Smart technologies in older vehicles / Government services.

③ Ensuring safety of data and privacy as ITS is highly data driven.

④ lack of capacity to adopt and monitor at city and urban local body level

⑤ Affordability to urban poor has to be ensured for inclusivity.

⑥ Accessibility for differently abled and Elderly is also a challenge.

Measures

- Recent Global Mobility Summit organized by NITI Aayog came up with various suggestions and models.
- PPP mode of deployment in selective cities for validation and feedback
- Standardization of technology and designs in ITS by bureau of Indian Standards along with stakeholders
- Infrastructure development
  - Smart grid
  - Smart city
  - charging stations for EVs.
  - Bicycle pavements and walkers pavements
- Strengthening and building capacity at the local bodies.

21st century cities needs, ITS that is safe, inclusive and accessible to all.

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19. Explain the concept and significance of Data Localisation. Also discuss its limitations in strengthening law enforcement efforts in the context of Srikrishna Committee report and the draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018. **(250 Words) 15**

डेटा लोकलाइजेशन की अवधारणा और महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, श्रीकृष्णा समिति की रिपोर्ट और ड्राफ्ट पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन बिल, 2018 के संदर्भ में कानून प्रवर्तन प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ करने में इसकी सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) **Data Localization** means storage and processing of data where data is generated and significantly used.

Significance

- Protection of citizens data
- Privacy of citizens (fundamental right after K.S. Puttaswamy case)
- Protects key affairs related to national security and sovereignity.
- Generates employment and bussiness in storage, processing sectors.
- Access for the purpose of security related analyses and intelligence generation would be easier, as they will fall under local jurisdiction.
- Data is also key for 4th industrial revolution. Those who owns the data are

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Sail to own future industries.

Data protection bill, 2018

Features

- Data minimization.
- Users consent is mandatory.
- User can ask to modify or remove data.
- Data protection officers in each corporation.
- National Data protection officer.
- Hefty penalties in lies of GDPR (General Data protection Regulation)

Limitations

① Most of the social media platforms are operated from outside (U.S). They are resisting data localization.

② weakness in human ressource capabilities related to cyber security. many provisions

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of National cyber security policy, 2013 are not fructified, yet.

③ Lack of proper digital literacy (only 8% of rural indians - NSSO data).

④ Need to standardize protocols and technology system from within the government to protect citizen data. Eg: Aadhar, BHIM ecosystem.

⑤ Strict data protection regime might handicap security and ~~information~~ intelligence bodies.

Hence, need to strike balance between promoting digital economy, citizen's liberty and nation security. Justice Sri Krishna Committee report rightly strikes that balance.

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20. What is the link between illegal immigration and national security? In this context, critically discuss the exercise of creating a National Register of Citizens in Assam. **(250 Words) 15**

अवैध आप्रवासन और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मध्य क्या संबंध है? इस संदर्भ में, असम में नागरिकों के राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर को तैयार करने की क़वायद की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) Illegal migration refers unauthorized Entrance of non-citizens to Indian territory.

It is closely linked with national security

* Demographic changes often leads to depletion of social harmony.
  Eg: Assam movement [1979-85]

* Depletion of local resources might effect access to citizens of their basic needs.

* Illegal immigrants, some, may be part of terrorist, Extremist infiltrators. May also act as sleeper cells and informers. Eg: Jammu Kashmir Insurgency

* Illegal migrants gaining political authority may Effect Sovereignity of a country

National Register of citizens

- It was part of Assam Accord to identify illegal migrants those who came after mid night of March 24, 1971.
- This exercise is carried recently, at the instance of apex court in Assam.
- 40 Lakh people were left out of the NRC records. Many of those may be illegal migrants.

Implications of NRC

→ NRC without deportation agreement may become a diplomatic tangle.

→ Hence relation with Bangladesh may effect.

→ National security issues. Communal riots and terror strikes should be guarded against the NRC process.

→ NRC may render many people stateless. Hence need to deal on Humanitarian

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basis till permanent solution Emerges

→ This might start similar demands from other parts of the country.

As illegal migrants usually don't reside at one place. This could again become a political issue.

Way forward

- Transparently finishing NRC, with all due legal resource to appeal at various levels (District, High and supreme court)
- Negotiating a friendly deal with Bangladesh as a long term measures
- Giving one time amnesty to long time settlers could be debated.

NRC is a contentious issues, which need to be tackled with maturity. In long term India could consider a permanent refugee policy for a consistent approach.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1151)

Name of Candidate	PRAVEENCHAND GSS		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	30566
Center	ONLINE	Date	16Sep, 2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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14	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Shrenis were very sound and stable institutions, and enjoyed considerable moral and social prestige not only among their own members, but in society at large. In light of the statement, explain the significant aspects of Shrenis or Guilds in ancient India. (150 words) 10

श्रेणियाँ बेहतर और स्थिर संस्थाएं थीं, जिनकी न केवल अपने सदस्यों के मध्य बल्कि समाज में भी काफी नैतिक और सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा थी। इस कथन के आलोक में, प्राचीन भारत में श्रेणियों या गिल्ड्स के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(A) Shrenis are oldest form of associations in ancient India.

Significant aspects of shrenis

ECONOMIC ASPECT :

- undertook long distance trade.
- Issued currency and coins
- Produced goods

POLITICAL ASPECT :

- Managed towns (Pataliputra during Mauryas)
- Enjoyed confidence of rulers due to their monetary power (Eg: Gupta period)
- Jestaka (head man of guild also undertook Judicial functions.

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SOCIAL ASPECTS

- Guilds comprised of higher castes (Kshatriya or vyshyas) mostly.

→ Moral and social support to Guilds

- Guilds followed rules/(rule of law), thus Enjoyed confidence of members and society.
- Many guilds during pallavas, Mauryas and Gupta period funded education, religion. eg: Ghatikas of pallavas
- Guilds established villages and Encouraged settlements eg: ~~Nanagra~~ Manigramam, Telakkal (pallavas)

However, they usually restricted to given locations. couldn't change social structures.

Yet, Played wide role in Economic and social development

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2. The Marathas failed to fill the political vacuum created by the decline of the Mughal Empire because of a number of reasons. Discuss. (150 words) 10
मराठे कई कारणों से मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन से निर्मित राजनीतिक निर्वात को भरने में विफल रहे। चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) Mughal Empire gradually declined after death of Aurangzeb. Marathas were seen as strong contenders to Indian Empire because:

① Militarily strong: strength of Guerrilla tactics and control of key forts and locations

② Revenues: from chauth & sardeshmukh Ensured funds.

③ Extensive administrative system similar to Mughals

However, they failed to fill the vacuum because:

① Lack of wider support: Generally faced animosity from Nizam (Hyderabad), Mysore (Tipu) and Jats (Haryana)

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(2) Lack of Maratha unity : divided into
- Peshwa
- Holkar
- Gaikwad
- Sindia.

(3) Oppressive Chauth and Sardeshmukh taxes were frowned upon by common people.

(4) They couldn't provide alternative to Mughals as they followed similar administration (Mansabdar, Jagirs etc)

(5) Europeans had strong weaponery and tactics. Eg: Ring fencing policies.

Due to these weakness, subsequently Marathas signed Subsidiary Alliance of Wellesley.

However, for some time they provided strong competition to both Mughals and Britishers.

3. The East India Company as a political power had long been dead, what the Act of 1858 did was to give its corpse a decent burial. Analyze.(150 words) 10

एक राजनैतिक शक्ति के रूप में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी काफी लंबे समय से मृत थी, 1858 के अधिनियम ने बस इसका शिष्टतापूर्वक अंतिम संस्कार किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(A) After Battle of Buxar East India Company [EIC] assumed political power in India. Since then its relation with British had undergone various changes. These culminated with transfer of power to British under 1858 Act.

EIC's Political relation with British

① Dual government: of 1772 after Battle of Buxar gave Revenue powers to EIC

② Regulation Act, 1784: was brought to control EIC's political powers by parliament.

③ Pitt's India Act: - Appointed Board of Control to control court of directors. It also gave powers to Governor General.

④ Charter Act, 1813: Ended monopoly of

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trade, Expert in tea and china trade — as per this, EIC holds territory as a custodian to British Crown.

(5) Charter Act, 1833: Ended monopoly in trade. It also encouraged open competitive examination for civil servants.

(6) 1858 Act: • Ended company rule.
• viceroy became defacto ruler, who is controlled by secretary of state.
• Queen also assumed paramountcy of indian states.

Thus, various legislations have trimmed down EIC's powers in India. Finally, 1858 Act only has transferred powers to British, which was defacto already in British hands.

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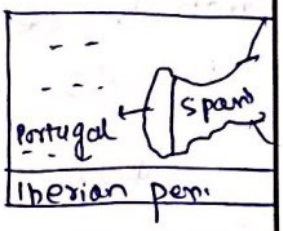
4. The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) though fought locally, had far reaching and widespread significance. Explain. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि स्पेन का गृह-युद्ध (1936-1939) स्थानीय स्तर पर लड़ा गया था, तथापि इसका दूरगामी और व्यापक महत्व था। व्याख्या कीजिए।

(A) Spanish civil war was fought between Franco and communists to end rule of Franco.



- It was fought largely in Iberian peninsula of Europe.
- Direct impact of war was restricted to this geography.

However, wider impacts of this war were felt across the world.

① Support to Franco

- Hitler, Mussolini and Japanese rulers had supported Franco. Hitler even provided economic and military grants.
- Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany sought to raise their stature via this war.
- They also wanted to stop spread of Communism and gain confidence of

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capitalist Block.

(2) Opposition to Franco

- Democrats and many colonial countries (Even India) strongly condemned Franco's dictatorship.
- Labour unions, Communist international sought to forge international support against Nazism and Franco.
- Even British, U.S.A and France thought Franco's rule was immoral.

However, due to appeasement policies of west, (as in Munich pact) nothing substantive was done. Franco's rule continued for decades.

Further Hitler used inaction by west to wage war on Poland, thus created havoc of world war II.

5. Discuss how the culture of consumption has played a crucial role in the process of globalisation especially in shaping the growth of cities in India. (150 words) 10

चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति ने वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया में, विशेषकर भारत में शहरों के विकास को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

(A) Globalization refers to free flows of people, goods, ideas and technology among the countries.

culture of consumption is a life style based on excessive usage of consumer goods, foods, etc.

This shaped globalisation and cities in India.

→ Influence of westernization: promoted culture of 'use and throw' Eg: plastic.

It created industry of disposables.

→ Commercialization: of products took shape.

- water, shopping mall culture.

→ Mass communication and media: gained with larger audience watching multiplex movies and consuming NETFLIX etc

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→ Food processing gained ground in urban india with growth of retail outlets and demand for Easy to cook items

✓ Middle classes have played important role in this culture. This is also more prominent in IT cities (Banglore)

Challenges of such culture

→ Health issues raising (non communicable disease)

→ Environmental depletion (plastic pollution)

→ Stressed life driven by money making desires

→ Unplanned growth of cities and urban sprawl.

Through consumption drives Economy, but over consumption need to be checked for sustainable lifestyles and growth.

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6. Although it was outlawed 25 years ago, manual scavenging continues to be prevalent in India. Analysing the reasons behind this problem, discuss what can be done to address it. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि 25 वर्ष पूर्व ही सिर पर मैला ढोने की प्रथा को गैर-कानूनी घोषित कर दिया गया था, तथापि भारत में यह प्रथा अभी भी प्रचलित है। इस समस्या के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इससे निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

(A) Manual scavenging Act outlawed this ago old profession. Despite this Every year many deaths due to manual scavenging occurs in our country (Tamil Nadu recently)

Reasons for this

① Supply - demand issue:

→ Non recognition of many insanitary latrines by states.

→ Social behaviour that promotes insanitary toilets.

→ lack of skill among scavengers to take alternate occupation.

→ Deficiency in rehabilitation efforts by the government.

② Inadequate usage of technology to replace manpower — railway tracks, sewage lines and man holes.

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Manual scavenging hurts dignity and leads to social segregations. Measures for total Elimination could be

① Effective implementation of Manual Scavenging Act.

→ Recognition of all insanitary toilets.

→ Converting them to modern ones.

→ Monetary and social support to rehabilitate manual scavengers.

② Technology development:

→ Promotion of biodigesters and bio-toilets.

→ Robotic equipment to clean railway tracks and sewers.

③ NGOs and civil society must be roped in for effectiveness.

Human dignity is paramount, also a fundamental right (Article 21). Hence all out action against manual scavenging is important.

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7. Explain the concept of soil liquefaction. Illustrate how it manifests during seismic events. What preventive steps can be taken to minimise its impact? (150 words) 10

मृदा द्रवीकरण की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि भूकंपीय घटनाओं के दौरान यह कैसे प्रकट होता है। इसके प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए कौन-से सुरक्षात्मक कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

(A) Soil liquefaction: is a phenomena, in which layers of soils get loose and ~~situ~~ their stability is weakened. Soil acts as a very fluid medium due to this.

Seismic Events – Soil liquefaction

(1) Compression and tension forces acts up on soil due to seismic waves (body – P, S and surface waves)

Soil subjected to seismic waves

(2) These forces destabilizes the soil.

(3) Such destability, effects overlying structures. Buildings, Environment (trees, etc) would crumble due to this phenomena.

(4) Huge damages to life and property

(5) This is more significant in regions where

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underlying rocks are sedimentary or loose soil structure.
Eg: Alluvial plains in India.

Preventive steps

(R)

① Minimal construction activities in weak soil zones. Proper zonation, GIS usage and land use planning are needed.

(1)

② Building materials: must be earthquake resistant. Building Material Technology Promotion Council of India has listed such materials.

(2)

(3)

③ Proper underground and surface drainage, so that prolonged soil saturation (with water) could be prevented.

(4)

④ training local community and awareness generation.

⑤ SOP's for rescue and relief as per NDMA guidelines.

(1)

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8. Identify the factors that determine density of ocean waters. Discuss the latitudinal distribution of density and explain the seasonal changes that occur, if any. Also, illustrate its relationship with ocean currents. (150 words) 10

महासागरीय जल के घनत्व को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान कीजिए। घनत्व के अक्षांशीय वितरण पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसमें होने वाले मौसमी परिवर्तनों (यदि कोई हो) की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, महासागरीय धाराओं के साथ इसके संबंध को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए।

(R) density is mass of water per unit volume.

Factors that determine density of ocean water

(1) Solinity: More saline waters are denser
eg: Dead sea.

(2) Temperature: water expands with temperature rise and density drops.

(3) Ocean currents: cold currents - higher density than warm currents.

(4) Piling of water - increases density (depending on coastline and winds)

Latitudinal distribution of density

(1) Tropical waters: have less density compared to temperate and cold zones.

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+ ds due to lower salinity (rainfall) and higher temperatures (expansion).

Water has maximum density at 4°C. So cold/polar zone ice caps will have lower density than temperate zones.

Ocean currents – density

- Warm ocean currents expands ocean water. (low density)
- Cold water currents contracts it.

However, below (4°C to 0°C) density to ocean current relationship varies as water has maximum density at 4°C.

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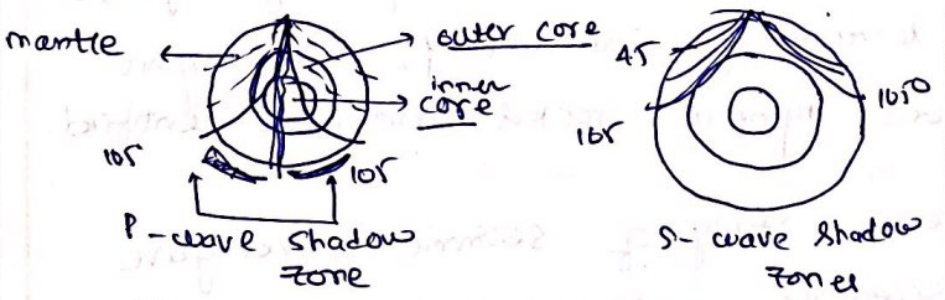
9. Explain how the scientific understanding of the earth's interior has improved with analysis of seismic waves. **(150 words) 10**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि कैसे भूकंपीय तरंगों के विश्लेषण से पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भाग की वैज्ञानिक समझ में सुधार आया है।

(A) Seismic waves comprises of body waves (S and P) and Surface waves.

Properties of
- → P waves
  - pass through all medium.
  - Longitudinal nature
- → S waves
  - Passes through solids only
  - Transverse

Earth quake waves passing through layers of Earth indirectly provides insights about its composition.



Due to P-wave, S-wave properties they create shadow zones, zones when

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these waves don't pass. Reason for this

① Reflection and refraction

② S-waves don't pass through liquid (outer core)

③ Higher velocity of P-waves in solids compared to liquid

These studies of these waves provided insights about

- outer core being solid.
- Inner core being liquid.
- Density differences between crust, core and mantle.

Depending on these, hotspots of magma, location of sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous rocks are also identified.

Hence, study of seismic waves gave scientific understanding of earth's interior.

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10. Highlight the key factors that need to be considered in deciding the location of nuclear power plants. Also, explain the difficulties India faces in utilizing the large reserves of thorium as part of its civil nuclear programme. **(150 words) 10**

नाभिकीय ऊर्जा संयंत्रों की अवस्थिति निर्धारित करने में विचार किए जाने वाले महत्वपूर्ण कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, असैन्य परमाणु कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में थोरियम के विशाल भंडार का उपयोग करने में भारत के सामने आने वाली कठिनाइयों की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

(R) Nuclear power plants uses fissile material inorder to produce Energy through nuclear fission.

Key locational factors

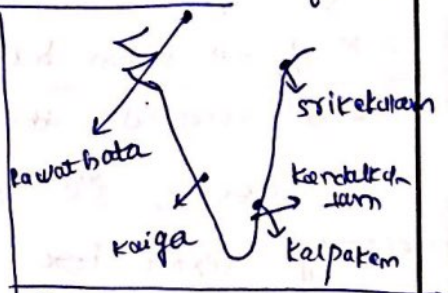
(1) Close distance to water bodies (like Sea)

(2) Areas less prone to Tsunami and Earthquakes

(3) Areas with suitable physical and social infrastructure for mobility of resources and personnel.

(4) Less interface with human habitats (fears of radioactivity)

India has Enormous reserves of Thorium. Monazite sands of west



Some nuclear plants

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and East coast harbours these reserves. 3-stage nuclear programme was designed due to these reserves.

However, there are difficulties in fully reaping thorium reserves

→ Technology challenges: 2nd stage of india's nuclear programme, yet to be fully stabilized.

→ Requirement of uranium-235 for first 2-stages is crucial. But india lacks them reserves. Hence 3rd stage didn't take off.

→ Technology transfers and civil nuclear aggreements with other countries were hampered after India's nuclear tests.

But, since indo-us nuclear deal, this is gaining momentum.

→ Lack of thorium based civil nuclear models around the world.

However, 2nd stage programme is recently tested for commissioning, which gives thrust to thorium based 3rd stage

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Both the Pallavas and the Cholas played a significant role in the development of structural temples in South India. Explain with examples. **(250 words) 15**

पल्लव और चोल दोनों ने दक्षिण भारत में संरचनात्मक मंदिरों के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

(A) foundations for Dravidian temple architecture were laid down by pallavas, which reached its zenith under cholas.

Development of temple architecture under pallavas

(1) Pallava rulers Mahendravarman and Narasimhavarman were great temple builders.
They started with flat roofed temple.
eg. Panamalai, Mahendravadi

(2) Rock cut pagoda temples at Mahabalipuram were of significant architectural development.
Sculpture on the temple also stands out. eg: Penance of Arjuna

(3) Shore temple at Mahabalirum is unique

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for – both vishnava and shaivaite elements.

Temple development under cholas

Dravidan architecture reached matter stage under cholas. (Raja Raja and Rajendra)

Features of dravidan architecture are

- Garbagriha (Sanctum Sanctorium)
- Mantapa for prayers.
- Compound wall with lofty gateways (Gopurams)
- Vimana and amlaka above Garbagriha.

* Height of gopurams increased during Chola kings

eg: • Gangai konda cholapuram
- Tanjavour temples
- Brinadeshwara temple
- Airavateshwara temple

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Later these Elements were incorporated in Hoyasala's architecture and Rashtrakutas (Ellora – Kailasanatha temple)

Temples served not just for religious purpose, but also as centres of social and culture affairs. Lightly, many of these temples are under UNESCO world heritage status now.

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12. The views of Gandhi, Nehru and Bose broadly represented the major strands of debate on the question of India's support to British efforts in World War-II. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

गांधी, नेहरू और बोस के विचारों ने द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में ब्रिटिश प्रयासों के प्रति भारत के समर्थन के प्रश्न पर वाद-विवाद से संबंधित प्रमुख पहलूओं का व्यापक रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(A) British involved India into world war-II without her consent. Due to this various debates had arised them

Support for war:

✓ Gandhiji believed war against Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy was just.
✓ Gandhiji doesn't want to trouble British during war time.
✓ Hence, he was opposed to starting of next movement. Instead, he announced Individual satyagraha in 1940.

Dethroning British during war:

* Subash chandra Bose believed that both axis and allied powers are one and the same fighting for colonial booties.

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* He argued for utilizing war time weakness of British to gain Indian independence.

* He led Azad Fauz from South East Asia to launch attack on British with Japanese help.

Neighter support nor opposed :

- Nehru, though, believed against Nazism and need to end it. Yet, India can't support war unless it is free to do so.
- So, Nehru, had neutral stand regarding war support.
- However, in subsequent stages, Nehru sided with Gandhiji and supported individual satyagraha and planned for subsequent actions

Due to these stands, India didn't oppose war till 1942. But following

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Events created conditions for India to launch quit India during war period

→ failure of ~~Simon~~ Cripps mission.

→ impending Japanese threat.

→ war time economic difficulties.

Hence, Indian national congress, opposed British action to involve India in war without granting independence.

Quit India ~~was~~ movement was launched on Aug 8, 1942 with the call of 'do or die'.

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13. Even as the British tried to suppress it at every conceivable opportunity, the vernacular press played a crucial role in the freedom movement. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भले ही अंग्रेजों ने प्रत्येक संभाव्य अवसर पर इसके दमन का प्रयत्न किया, फिर भी वर्नाकुलर प्रेस (भारतीय भाषा समाचार पत्र) ने स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) press played vibrant role in British India. It exposed oppressive rule and enlightened masses.

However, it had to face multiple hurdles during its journey.

→ Licencing Act, 1823 : Creates difficulties in registration of vernacular press.

→ Vernacular press Act, 1878: was meant to stifle nationalism. It puts regulations like
- Cancellation of registration for Seditious material.
- Furnishing of monetary bond was made mandatory to run press.
- Magistrate can cancel press licences without any notice for violation of the act.

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→ Press Act, 1910 : was sought to curb rise of Extremism and revolutionary leadership after Swadesi movement.

Despite these obstacles, press played pivotal role in freedom struggle

① Social reforms: Role of press in abolition of sati, women education, disseminating ideas of equality, etc was significant. eg) Bangadeta of Raja Ram mon Roy, Harijan of Gandhiji,

② Ideas of nationalism:

Press propagated ideas of civil liberty, exposed drain of wealth under British, helped in mass awakening.

eg: ✓ Swadeshi mitran, Mahrata, Kesari, Amrit Bazar patrika, Kal Sandhya, Hitabadi.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) press also promoted revolutionary ideas - (Rai, sandhya, yagantar, Gadar) - these inspired youth towards revolutionary movements.

(4) vernacular press helped national movement to spread to remote areas.

It also shaped political awareness of common man in his own language.

Thus, despite hurdles being faced, vernacular press played key role in national movement.

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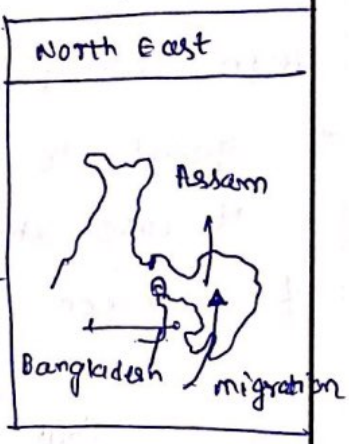
14. Explain the issues that shaped the Assam Movement. In this context, also comment on the significance of the Assam Accord of 1985. **(250 words) 15**

असम आंदोलन को आकार देने वाले मुद्दों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, 1985 के असम समझौते के महत्व पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(A) Assam movement of 1979 was shaped due to several socio-economic factors

(1) **Social factors**



- Migrants from Bangladesh increased pre-1971 liberation war. locals demanded for their deportation once war was ended
- Demographic changes due to illegal migration strained local resources, culture and livelihood.
- These created fear of being overtaken by Bengali's of Bangladesh in education, political and economic affairs.

(2) **Economic factors**

- Lack of infrastructure & industry

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meant less Jobs and more unemployment

- Youth, who spearheaded the Assam movement under All Assam Students union [AASU] demanded for 'Sons of soil' policies.
- They demanded for deportation of all illegal migrants from Bangladesh.

In latter phase of the movement, it took violent turn. Subsequently it ended with Assam Accord, 1985 between Union Government and AASU.

Significance of this accord

→ It was one of its kind, where tripartite agreement with student body, state government and union government was signed.

→ Accord provided special education institutions (IIT, etc) and economic measures

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for development of Assam.

→ Union government also committed for promotion of Assamese language, thus strengthening india's diversity.

→ Diplomatic significance: of Accord is huge. All those persons entered after mid night of march 24, 1971 were to be deported.

which is a bone of debate between India – Bangladesh, due to latter's non-acknowledgement of illegal migrants.

→ However, After the accord, Assam took path of development and growing at fast pace.

Yet, recent, National Register of citizen (NRC) updation created issues of exclusion and inclusion. Sorting out these and managing close ties with Bangladesh is the key to success of the Accord

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15. Discuss the diverse processes through which nation-states and nationalism came into being in nineteenth-century Europe. (250 words) 15
उन विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं की चर्चा कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के यूरोप में राष्ट्र-राज्य और राष्ट्रवाद अस्तित्व में आया।

(A) Nation is regarded as an imagined community. A nation with its own state power becomes nation-state.

Processes that shaped nation-state formation / Nationalism in 19th century Europe are

① Influence of American and French revolution.

② Role of ideas and thinkers: like Rosseau, Kant, Montesquieu.

③ Napolean wars: Created unity among conquered parts. Napolean also helped in modernizing administration that shaped new thought. Role of continental system also united many ethnicities
Eg: Germany

③ Frankfurt parliament: Leaders assembled

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to discuss on nation-state and redrawing boundaries ~~post~~ after water loo (1814)

(4) 1848 democratic movements:

in Europe created mass awakening about self-determination and concept of democratic republics.

Though, these were suppressed by then rulers in France, Habsburg Empire.

(5) Rise of socialistic ideas due to Karl marx, also shaped nationalism.

(6) Formation of Germany (1871) and Italy:

→ These awakened other communities like Serbs, Arabs (Ottoman), Poles (Poland), etc.

→ Growth of these countries post unification attracted people towards nation-state.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) Imperialism/ colonialization :

→ owning a colony became matter of pride.

→ Race for colonies, also shaped nationalism.

Despite these force, nation-state aspirations were not fully addressed in 19th century.

only after world wars, ~~and~~ breakup of Yugoslovakia and fall of Berlin wall Europe boundaries became some what stable.

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16. Discuss why women continue to bear an uneven burden of the terminal methods of family planning in India. What can be done to address this unevenness? **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत में महिलाओं द्वारा परिवार नियोजन के टर्मिनल तरीकों का असमान बोझ उठाया जाना क्यों जारी है। इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

(A) women continue to bear an even burden of the terminal illness because:

→ Lack of agency: of women in Indian Soliety. Decisions that effects women are taken by male in our patriarchid setup.

→ lower status of women: where they are reduced to be responsible only for family affairs.

→ Lack of awareness and poor socio-economic conditions.

→ Targeted sterilization champs – that gives incentives for female sterilizations

→ Inadequate publicity to male sterilization techniques.

→ Poor quality of sex Education, (or total absence of it)

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4) To address this, following measures could be considered

① promotion of contraceptives and other non-intrusive family planning methods

② Improving socio-economic-political conditions of women.
- Education
- Health
- workfore participation
- political representation
- Skilling

③ Proper guidelines for sterilization camps and sterilization techniques as per SC guidelines in Devika Biswas case.

④ promotion of sex-education to enable families to take informed decisions

⑤ IEC campaigns about male-sterilization techniques.

⑥ Curbing social ills against women: Child marriages, illiteracy, domestic violence.

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(P) Promotion of techniques like 'birth-spacing' and small families.

Initiatives by government like Poorna vikas scheme is timely one.

Overall improvement of women status in our society is key for complete elimination of gender injustice.

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17. Secularism in India is based on the idea of equal respect for all religions rather than strict separation of state and religion. Critically discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत में पंथनिरपेक्षता, राज्य और धर्म के कठोर पृथक्करण के बजाय सभी धर्मों के प्रति समान आदर के विचार पर आधारित है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) India is a home to all major regions in the world. Hence, it adopted Secularism in its Constitution.

Indian secularism calls for principled distance from religion. It also probibits state religions. Alternatively, western secularism is based on complete seperation of religion and state.

Facets of Indian Secularism

① Equality: In 'Ismail faruqui' Judgement Apex court underlined secularism as a facet of equality.

② Constitution granted equal rights to all religions.

Article [14, 15, 16, 25 – 28], is testimony to our commitment for equal respect

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for all religion.

③ To allay fears of majoritarianism, minorities are provided with right to preserve their script, language and culture (Art 29, 30)

④ National commissions for minorities and minority education institutions acts as watchdogs in realization of such minority rights.

⑤ Further, in S.R. Bommai Judgement, secularism was regared as basic feature of our constitution.

These clearly shows that, despite Partition of our country based on 'two nations' theory, India is committed to equal respect for all religions.

However, Indian secularism is also critized by few. It is termed as

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Pseduo secularism or appeasement towards minorities for vested interests. Issues of illegal migration in North East, also being politicized for vote bank politics.

However, special rights doesn't dent secularism. It only promotes confidence of people towards Indian state.

Ultimately, secularism based on dignity, fraternity and human rights is key for prosperity and peace of our plural democracy.

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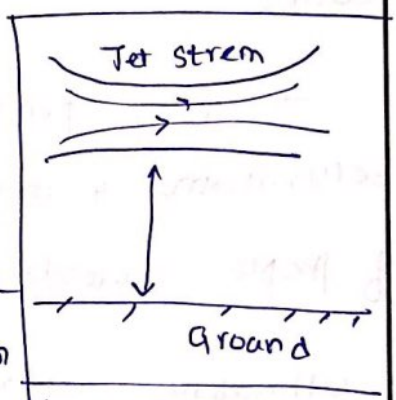
18. What are jet streams? How do they influence rainfall in India? **(250 words) 15**

जेट स्ट्रीम क्या हैं? वे भारत में वर्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं?

(A) Jet streams are Geo strophic winds. They flow with high velocity at upper layers of the atmosphere.

There are two major Jet streams in both hemispheres

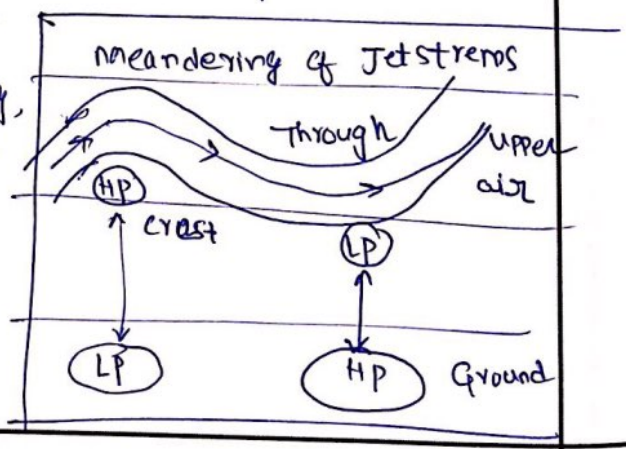
- Subtropical Jet stream
- Sub polar Jet stream



flow of Jet stream

They flow from west to East direction in both hemispheres.

They also influence surface weather, temperature and pressure conditions. They meanders, creating, crest and troughs. which creates low pressure (LP) and high pressure (HP) on surface.



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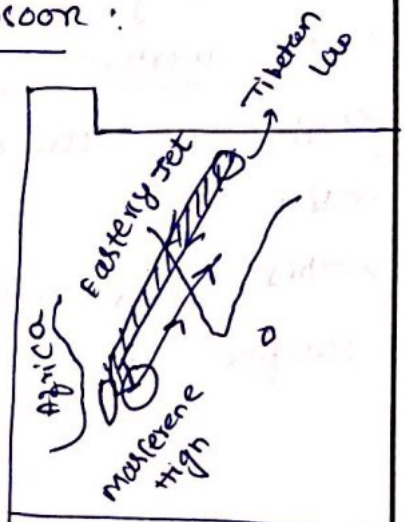
Influence on Indian rainfall

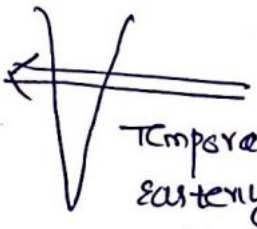
① During South-west (SW) monsoon:

- Easterly Jet from tibet to madagascar influences SW monsoon.
- Strength of this Jet streams, increases intensity of rainfall during SW monsoon.



Jet stream during SW monsoon

- Further, temporary Jet Stream (between 15-25°N) blows over India during SW west monsoon. This causes steering of depressions towards India. It is also responsible for the burst of the monsoon.



Temporary Easterly Jet

- Westerly Jet stream withdrawals from Indian landmass, leads to onset of monsoon.

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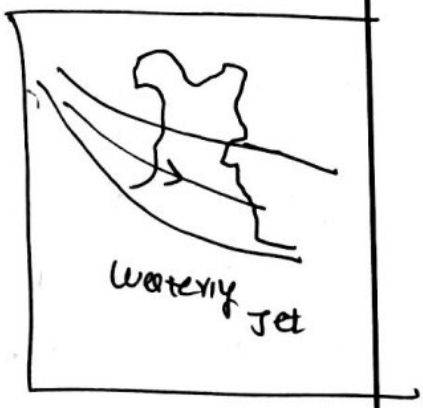
(2) During winter:

> western Jet stream steers western cyclonic disturbances towards india.



> This causes winter rainfall in north-west part of india.

(1)

(2)

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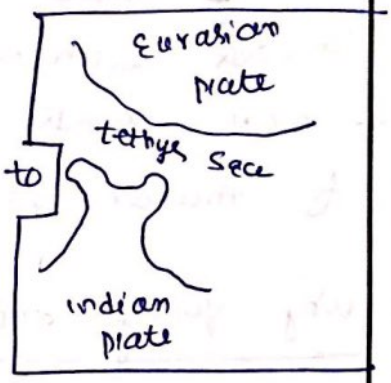
19. Illustrating the mountain building process that led to the formation of Himalayas, elaborate why they are often referred to as young and restless mountains. **(250 words) 15**

हिमालय का निर्माण करने वाली पर्वत निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की सचित्र व्याख्या करते हुए, सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए कि प्राय: इन्हें क्यों युवा और अशांत पर्वतों के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है।

(A) Himalayas are young fold mountains in the northern and eastern part of the country

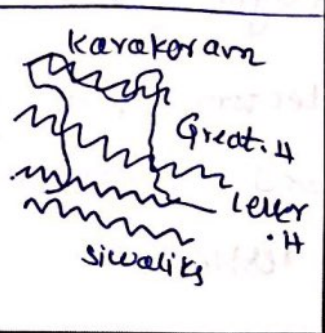
(1) Formation of Karakorams

- collion of indian plate with Eurasian plate led to karakoram range.
- they are formed form tethys sea sediments



(2) Formation of lesser, Greater Himalayas:

- Greater himalayas formed by compression of indian plate with Eurasian plate (Continental - continental)
- similarly process, in subsequent times created lesser himalaya.



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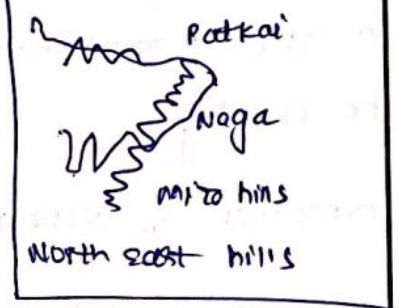
(3) Siwaliks formed after Geo Synclines are deposited by rivers and compressed creating folds.

(4) North east hills are part of the Arakan ranges.



- They formed due to tilt of Indian plate towards South-East asia.
- A&N islands are sub surface expression of Arakan ranges.

Why young and restless

(1) they are part of alpine system and relative young in geological time scale

(2) Forces of compression are still undergoing. Height of these mountains keeps changing

(3) tectonic plate movements between Indian and Eurasian plates keeps them restless

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(4) These mountains are constantly disected by glaciers and himalayan rivers.

(5) Climate change is influencing climate and biodiversity of Himalayas.

(6) These mountains are of sedimentary origins. Thus, comprises of many unconsolidated materials. These are prone to landslides, Earthquakes.

To preserve and improve himalayan ecosystem, National mission on himalayan ecosystem under national action plan on climate change.

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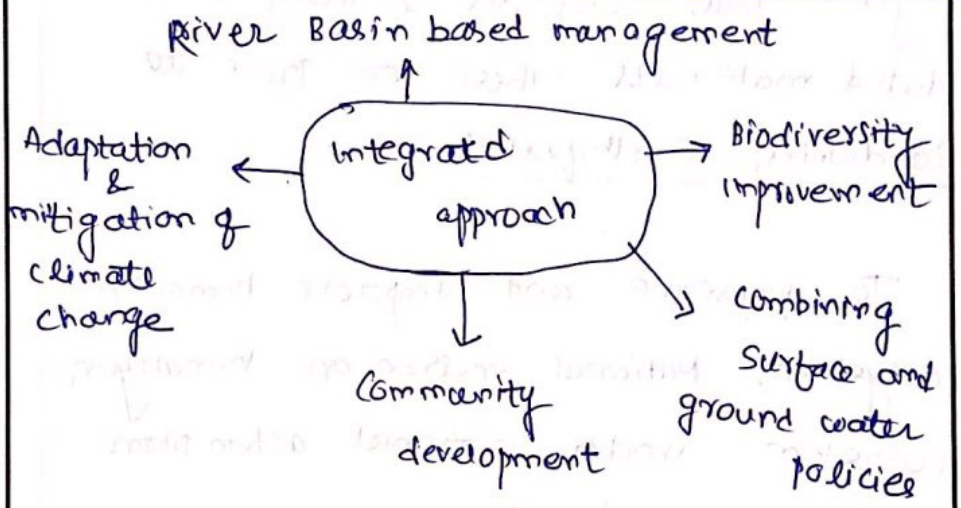
20. What do you understand by Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)? How does National Water Policy, 2012 try to promote IWRM? **(250 words) 15**

एकीकृत जल संसाधन प्रबंधन (IWRM) से आप क्या समझते हैं? राष्ट्रीय जल नीति, 2012 कैसे IWRM को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास करती है?

(A) Integrated water resources management [IWRM] seeks to improve water availability, accessibility and quality. For that, it proposes ecosystem approach based on water-cycle.



Components of integrated approach.

IWRM identifies, all key water sources and plan for sustainable usage. Towards this, national water policy, 2012 proposes following actions:

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① Creating comprehensive water data

- Aquifier mapping
- River flow Studies
- Rain fall patterns

② To maximize rain water utility, it suggests

- Rain water harvesting
- watershed development.
- Small and micro dams.

③ Increasing water use efficiency by 20%

by - Demand management in industry, agricutture and domestic usel

- promoting water foot print auditing
- Micro irrigation Encouragement (Drip and sprinkler)

④ National water framework Bill was to be drafted to bring standardization of policies and schemes in India.

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Adaptation to climate change through

- water and drought resilient crops.
- Local community capability building
- Studies on himalayan rivers

Control of river pollution and ensuring 'Aviral and Nirmal' dhara under Ganga mission.

With declining of per-capita water availability (came down to 1545 cm^3), we need quick and effective implementation of IWRM.

PM Krishi Sinchayee yojana, National mission for clean ganga and Atal Bhujal yojana are welcoming steps.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1153)

Name of Candidate	PRAVEEN CHAND GSS		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	30566
Center	ONLINE.	Date	8Sep, 2018.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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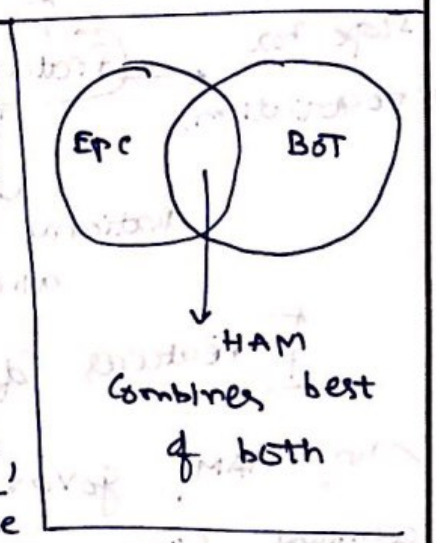
1. Highlighting the issues faced in BOT and EPC models of infrastructure investment, explain how HAM can address these. **(150 words) 10**

अवसंरचना निवेश के BOT एवं EPC मॉडल के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए कि HAM इनका किस प्रकार समाधान कर सकता है।

(A) India needs $4.5 trillion investments in infrastructure by 2040 (finance ministry). Hence the need for various models of investment arises



BOT and issues

- In this BOT investment, regulatory risks are borne by private players.
- They also have to bear risk due to tariff losses in highways and others
- Issues of NPA's effected private investments recently. Hence equity also reduced

EPC and issues

- In this model government pays for contract after project completion.
- Regulatory procedures are on government.

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government.

HAM model : Mix of BOT and EPC

features:
- 40% upfront investment by Government
- Annuity payment to private partner.
- Rational risk allocation.
- Scope for renegotiation.

Features of HAM

✓ In HAM, government need not pay full amount like EPC. Thus helps in boosting infrastructure with its finite resources.

✓ Viability gap funding scope ensures project completion.

✓ Quality of service could be demanded from private partner due to Annuity model.

✓ By equitably distributing risk it revives investors confidence in PPP.

To fully utilize it, capacity & monitoring part of government need to be strengthened

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2. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) According to 2017-18 economic survey investment rate declined by 7% in last decade. out of which major component is fall in private investment.

Reasons for the same are

① Growth slump post: 2008 financial crisis.

② Twin balance sheet: problem in banking sector. (NPA's : 11.6% in 2018)

③ Regulatory issues: such as land, Environmental clearances → (cost and time overrans)

④ Public investment: had to be curtailed due to fiscal prudence (FRBM Act)

⑤ Lack of Ease of doing business and adequate connectivity infrastructure.

Investments are key for capital formation.

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∴ Thus they need to be revived by following action.

→ Ease of doing business reforms: carrying on recent push through make in India and targeting below 50 rank.

→ Recapitalization, reforms in Banking:
Strict Enforcement of prompt corrective action and capitalization scheme (₹ 11 lakh crore)

→ Reviving viable stalled projects and renegotiating structures in PPP as per Kelkar committee suggestions.

→ carry out Infrastructure projects: under sagarmala, Bharatmala and other to facilitate capital building by government.

Recent steps like GST, Insolvency code, etc will complement above steps in rejuvenating investments in economy

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3. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent.(150 words) 10

औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(A) Since Employment is key driver of inclusive growth, we need credible employment data.

Issues in Employment data

→ Huge informal and unorganized sector that creates data collection problems

Ex: 93% informal sector (NSSO)

84% unorganised sector, that industries not registered under Factories Act

→ According to Ghosh and Ghosh: Based on ESI and EPFO data 1 crore Jobs are created last year. However, it is contested by many experts.

→ On other angle, only 1.5% of Indians are tax payers (Tax associated data)

All these data only indirectly

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Predicts level of Job Creation in our Economy. Govt took some steps to solve these confusions.

Steps by government

→ Changes in period of data collection!

Now, Monthly data collection in urban areas and quaterly in rural areas

→ Appointed taskforce under NITI Aayog for data standardisation.

→ Formalization: ✓ By GST (50% growth in indirect tax payers)

✓ Demonetisation and digital economy also driving formalization.

→ Easing of labour regulations: To improve compliance and hence formalization

✓ labour codes ✓ Shrama Suvida Portal etc.

Through timely and quality data, Jobs data can become credible to help policy decisions in robust manner.

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4. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems, Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the the limitations of the MSP regime.(150 words) 10

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

(A) MSP is announced fore more than 23 crops in india. It is based on CACP recommendations. It provides food security (buffer stocks) and price guarantee to farmers. Thus helping agriculture to be minimum remunerative.

However, it has various challenges, like

① Distorting of cropping patterns: that doesn't reflect agro-climatic conditions.

② Skewing of food baskets: As cereals are preferred over recently demanding pulses.

③ Benefits are also skewed: towards some states and large farmers (Shanta Kumar panel)

④ Administrative cost: in transport, storage and distributing are huge. FCI is also

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① Procurement guarantee is available to only few crops: sugar cane, wheat, rice

② over resource utilization: As crop guzzlers like sugar cane drains water.

Above issues, communicatively reduces Effectiveness of MSP and inturn deprives farmers of high-value cropping patterns (horticulture).

To overcome above limitations

→ Localized procurement and distribution as done in M.P

→ Price deficiency payment: which compensates farmers of losses due to distress sale below MSP. (NITI Aayog recommended)

→ Direct income support: As done recently in Telangana. That could benefit all farmers, particularly small and medium.

It also encourages capital investments

→ Reforming FCI: By implementing Shanta panel suggestions.

Recent MSP rise is good for farmers, yet it need to be complimented by above changes.

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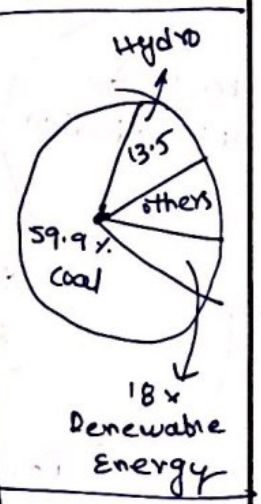
5. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. (150 words) 10

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधिकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(A) Rising urban population and increasing of oil prices bringing focus on diversifying our Energy-mix.



India's Energy mix

Factors that determines Energy mix are

① Availability of resources

✓ India could reap sun light for solar.

✓ 302 GW of wind energy potential could boost wind energy.

② Technology development: India was able to develop hydro, nuclear and thermal power due to technology development.

③ Sustainability concerns: SDG's and climate changes are pushing policies of renewable energy.

④ Trade deficit concerns: Dependence on fossil

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fuels imports (70% in India) could drain FOREX reserves.

Need for diversification
- → for Energy security (volatile west Asia, rising oil prices)
- → To absorb sustainable Energy solutions.
- → To gain strategic advantage
  Eg: In exports, international alliances like Solar
- → For unhindered growth trajectory
  Eg: To Evade Exigences of war, disasters, etc.

Recent steps towards diversification are

- ✓ 175GW of renewable Energy target by 2022.
- ✓ Push to nuclear Energy: Cabinet in 2017 approved new reactors.
- ✓ Push to Electric vehicles: through FAME Policy.

Further, need of the hour is investment in R&D of battery and Energy Efficient systems

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6. Air quality in Indian households, especially in rural areas, is lethal due to a number of factors. In this context, highlighting the challenges faced in improving indoor air quality, enumerate the measures that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय घरों में, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, वायु की गुणवत्ता कई कारकों से प्राणघातक है। इस संदर्भ में, घरों के भीतर वायु की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए उनसे निपटने हेतु अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

(A) Good air quality is a basic human right. However, airquality, Especially indoor air quality is deterrorating because:

① Unsustainable fuels: Like biomass burning imparts air quality as they release particulate matter (PM 2.5, 10)

② Poor building designs: That lacks proper ventilation: These are compounded by weak by-laws Enforcement at local level

③ Social issues: Poverty, hunger and slums Exacerbates the quality of air.

④ Attitudinal factors: Inertia towards changes.

~~Challenges faced in improving air quality~~

The consequies of above issues is transforming above poor quality issue

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to be lethal!

→ Health issues: Poor air quality impacts human health, due to diseases incidence to respiratory tract.

→ Smoke and PM could also cause diabetes and cancer [Lancet report].

→ Reduced productivity of people because of irritation of eyes, nose.

Remedies for poor air quality

① Incentivising clean fuels: Like LPG, LNG and CNG. More penetration of PM Ujjwala Scheme could help here.

② Green building designs: That are designed with proper outflows and inflows of air.

③ Information, Education and Communication: Through mass media, ~~HAWA~~ Gram Sabha and local bodies to improve awareness. These are required urgently to mitigate consequences of poor air quality.

7. Highlight the characteristics and applications of Cyber Physical systems. Also, enumerate the various objectives of the Cyber Physical Systems programme recently launched by the government. **(150 words) 10**

साइबर भौतिक प्रणालियों (साइबर फिजिकल सिस्टम) की विशेषताओं और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा आरंभ किए गए साइबर भौतिक प्रणाली कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

(A) Advent of 4th industrial revolution led to focus on cyper physical system (CPS). These are highly intercommected devices that blurs distinction of physical and digital space

Eg: Embedded systems, machine to machine communication and others.

Characteristics of CPS:

① Fusion of digital, physical and biological spheres: Eg: fitness bands

② Application of multiple technologies:

Such as: Internet of things, cloud computing, Big Data and others

③ Large scope for automation:

By removing device intermediary operators: Eg: Driverless cars.

④ Diverse applications: in the fields of

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Industry, service sectors, Entertainment and Governance.

To gain advantage in CPS, Indian government initiated cyber physical systems under Department of science and Technology

objectives of this programme :

→ Multi-disciplinary team to look into various policy and application areas related to CPS

→ promoting human capital development, research and Entrepreneurship in this field

→ Aligning CPS with national objectives in sectors like Education, Health, agriculture and science. So as to use CPS to solve nation's pressing concerns.

~~Further,~~ State and central universities, research labs and Industry should work in tandem to put CPS to effective use.

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8. India needs to collaborate and participate in international scientific projects in order to place itself as a major player in cutting edge research. Discuss in the light of ongoing global mega science projects. **(150 words) 10**

कटिंग एज रिसर्च में स्वयं को एक प्रमुख प्रतिभागी के रूप में स्थापित करने हेतु भारत को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक परियोजनाओं (इंटरनेशनल साइंटिफिक प्रोजेक्ट्स) में सहयोग करने और भाग लेने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान में वैश्विक स्तर पर जारी मेगा साइंस प्रोजेक्ट्स के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) As a developing country, india lacks resources to fund large scale science projects collaboration with international community could fill this gap:

Advantages of this

① Knowledge sharing: happens in these projects that can help R&D, Education, and industry in our country.

② Sharing of financial burden: by collaboration between different countries.

③ Spill over effects of such projects in different fields like energy, water, space and national security.

Towards strengthening the international collaborations, India took steps such as

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→ In Nuclear: International Thermonuclear Experiment towards nuclear fusion tech.

→ Space activities:

✓ Telescopes: Square metre Array telescope.

✓ with USA: : NISAR – dual aperture radar Satellite.

→ Associate membership in CERN:

where Large Hadron collider is located.

→ Many Indian scientists also participated in LIGO Experiment that validated gravitational waves.

→ Funds: . Newton – Baba fund with [U.K]

: Industry and Innovation funds with Israel.

Along with these initiatives, India also need to launch mission mode projects in Dark Energy, Energy System, as suggested by Economic Survey

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9. Deployment of central armed forces in states has been a contentious issue. Mention the issues involved and suggest some remedial measures.

(150 words) 10

राज्यों में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र बलों की तैनाती एक विवादास्पद मुद्दा रहा है। इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए और कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

(A) Central armed forces work under union Home ministry. ITBP, SSB, BSF, CRPF, CISF comes under central Armed forces. (CAFs)

CAFs deployment in states is contentious because:

① As per constitutional scheme under 7th schedule: public order and police are primary duties of state.

② Overdependence on centre's protection hampers state's capabilities to quickly respond to the threat.

③ State police need to be self-reliant, as they are familiar with local terrain, culture and can gather ground level intelligence

However, need for deployment of

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CAFs in States arises because:

(1) under Article. 355: Union government is mandated to protect internal Security

(2) Demands from State government: to help in serious Exigencies like terrorism. and Extremism.

(3) Inadequate modernization of State police that lacks infrastructure, weapons and marred by political interference.

To deal with this situation, remedial measures could be

→ Implementation of Supreme Court 2006 guidelines in prakash Singh case to provide role clarity & functional autonomy to police

→ Implementation of modernization of Police forces scheme with Enhanced training and budgetary support.

→ Strengthening IT, Intelligence! By using CCTNS, big data to gather intelligence timely.

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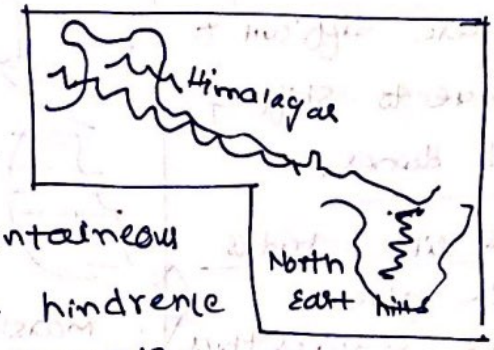
10. In what ways does the physiography of India pose a challenge to its counter-terrorism efforts? What can be done to deal with these challenges? **(150 words) 10**

भारत की भूआकृति किस प्रकार इसके आतंकवाद विरोधी प्रयासों के समक्ष एक चुनौती प्रस्तुत करती है? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

(A) India has diverse physiography. Deserts, coastal plains, Himalayas, rainforests, marshy lands, etc dots india's landscape.

Challenges posed by these to counter terrorism

① Mountains:



- Rugged and difficult mountainous terrain is a hindrance to counter terrorism.
- Infiltrators, asymmetric wars are few issues associated.

② Rainforests / forests :

✓ They are used by Naxals, insurgents in North-East (NSCN(K)) to establish their organisations.

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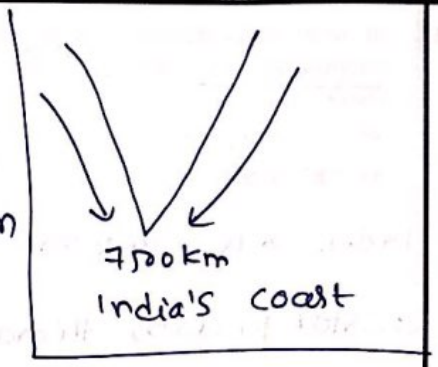
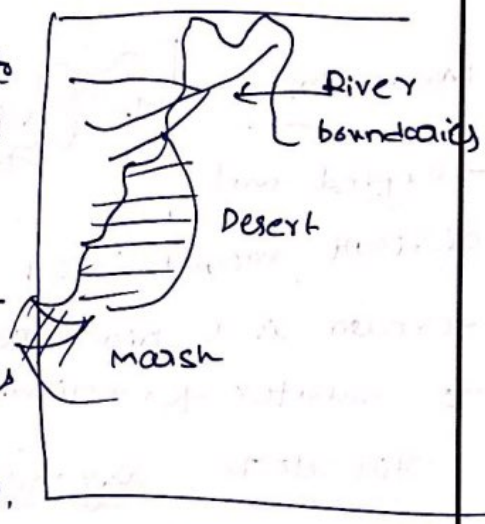
③ Coast line:



- 7,500 km coast faces threats like infiltration (26/11 – Mumbai)
- They are difficult to gaurd due to difficulty in terrain and harsh conditions in some location.

④ Desert / Marshes:

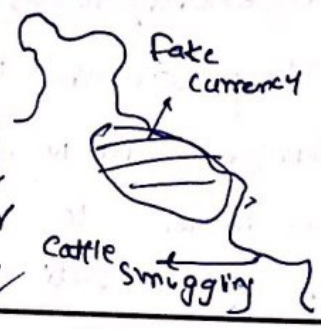


- These are difficult to fence due to shifting of sand dunes.
- Rivers like Indus in India also changes courses thus hampering border gaurding strategies.

⑤ Coastal plains of Ganga: ~~West~~

Measures → CIBMS
- Laser
- Hand held devices
- Radar
- Sensor

to gaurd the border effectively



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11. Enhancing private infrastructure spending and revival of stalled projects is critical to the success of Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. Also enumerate measures taken by the government to revive stalled projects on National Highways. (250 words) 15

निजी अवसंरचना व्यय में वृद्धि एवं अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं का पुनरुद्धार भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता हेतु महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबद्ध अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं के पुनरुद्धार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

(A) Bharatmala pariyojna is a public road infrastructure scheme. its components include improving hinterland connectivity to ports, border roads development, coastal roads improvement and others

However, in last decade private investment in economy declined by 7 basis points. Many stalled project turned bank loans to NPA's Reviving and sustaining investments, hence, is critical to success of the above scheme.

- private investments are needed to fund $4.5 trillion infrastructure needs, under which Bharatmala has key role
- They will also provide later technology, knowledge and efficient services.

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- Reviving of stalled projects, will clear NPAs and provides scope for fresh investments

- Completion of stalled projects will also revive investors confidence and improve efficiency in factors of productions

However, challenges in this regard are:

→ Increasing of commodity prices and rupee-dollar values increases cost of debt to private investors.

→ Lingering issue of twin-balance sheet problem..

→ Easing of business and regulations like land, Environment and labour are also critical. They will guard against new projects turning into NPAs.

Nevertheless, understanding criticality of infrastructure for economy, government

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initiated following measures for National Highways

→ National Highway Development Authority is tasked with preparing revival plans for national highways.

→ More than 2 lakh crore investments will be attracted under Bharat mala.

→ Insolvency and Bankruptcy code to deal with NPA's.

→ ₹ 2.11 lakh crore bank recapitalization plan will improve fresh investments.

→ Government improved ease of doing business, as reflected in latest ranking (100)

Focussed attention on infrastructure is going on. These measures will improve quality of infrastructure in our country

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12. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. **(250 words) 15**

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(A) Assets that doesn't receive interest/ Principal payments in last 90 days are classified as Non performing Assets (NPAs)

According to recent RBI report, total NPAs stands at 11.6% of GDP in 2018. This lead to twin balance sheet problem – Stress on bank assets and overleveraged Corporates.

Reason for such situation

→ Risky lending and business practices during boom years that preceded 2008 Global Financial crisis (GFC)

→ Lack of proper monitoring mechanism with the bank to track loans

→ Deficiencies in assessing credit profile, Project prospects and lack of due

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deligence.

→ Diversion of bank loans to other activities and willful defaulters. (Kingfisher, diamond merchant cases)

→ Delays in Debt Recovery Tribunal case disposals

To solve some of the issues, Insolvency and Bankruptcy code [IBC] is formulated. It has immense benefits

→ Timely case disposals: IBC cases must be disposed under 180 days.

→ Improved litigation process: Now Insolvency Professionals would help creditors and debtors to resolve the issues in professional manner.

→ Information utilities: These data banks will provide information and credit actions. Thus serves function of

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transperency.

→ Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India will play key role in proper conduct of functions under IBC.

→ Recent amendment to IBC provides creditors status to MSMEs promoters. Thus boosting investment in this sector.

These provisions would release stressed assets in timely manner. Thus helping in improving investments and consequently economic growth.

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13. Highlight the importance of MSME sector in India's economy. Also, identifying the challenges, suggest some policy recommendations to ensure their sustenance and competitive growth. (250 words) 15

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में MSME क्षेत्रक के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चुनौतियों की पहचान करते हुए उन्हें संपोषित करने और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ नीतिगत अनुशंसाओं का सुझाव दीजिए।

(A) MSME sector is backbone to the Indian economy due to following reasons

1. Employment provider: Employs more than 11 crore people.

2. Exports driver: More than 40% of goods and services in Exports share

3. For Inclusive development:
   - Locates in rural and backward areas.
   - Employs disadvantaged and women in large number.

Thus serving the cause of social and economic development

However, this sector is also facing some challenges.

1. Access to credit: is a big challenge. Lack of security and proper documentation

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Creates further burden.

② Regulatory compliance: in registration and labour norms compliance is a concern for many MSMEs due to bureaucratization

③ Lack of timely technology upgradation: which Effects their Efficiency and scope for innovation.

④ Marketing problems: lack of propo resources and information about best marketing practices.

⑤ Rising cost of labour and availability of skilled labour is a worry for MSMEs.

⑥ Access to Enablers: such as digital connectivity, quality physical infrastructure and Energy is lacking.

Policy recommendations for this sector

① Improving and diversifying credit:

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- Providing time credit through MUDRA Yojana and other SIDBI funds (ASPIRE, SMILE)
- Encouraging alternative credit schemes like peer-to-peer and crowd sourcing.

② Single window mechanism: to ease burden of regulatory compliance. Initiatives like Udyog Aadhar Memorandum (UAM) are welcoming

③ Cluster approach to MSMEs must be encouraged inorder to reduce costs associated with technology upgradation and access to enablers.

④ Digital media and Big Data technology could be made available to MSMEs under Digital India. So that their market reach increases

⑤ Skilling of labour in consonance with MSME needs under Skill India.

Backbone to our Economy must be supported by all means to ensure inclusive development.

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14. Going forward, the allied sectors will play a critical role in increasing the resilience and improving economic returns in agriculture. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आगामी समय में, संबद्ध क्षेत्रक कृषि में लचीलापन बढ़ाने एवं आर्थिक प्रतिफल में सुधार लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगे। चर्चा कीजिए।

(A) Allied sectors comprises of animal husbandry, horticulture, forestry and fisheries.

This sector is crucial for agriculture growth, because

(1) Enhanced productivity: Horticulture is in high demand and has high productivity as compared to other agriculture crops.

Improved productivity leads to increase of farmers incomes and boost agri-economic growth.

(2) Helps in diversifying risks and income of farmers

(3) Agroforestry: not just boosts growth but also rejuvenates local resources like soil, water and micro climate. Thus

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creating resilience.

(4) Animal husbandry: Propes mixed farming.
- Incomes from cattle rearing, piggery, etc will help in increasing agriculture private investments.

(5) Fisheries: - sector is 2nd largest in the world, and source of FOREX Earnings.
- Marine and aquaculture ~~technics~~ can boost rural and coastal economies.

However, to fully reap them we need to solve certain hoodles.

→ Generate awareness through Krishi Vigyan kendras. (Extension network).

→ Improve End-to-End supply chains: in down stream and upstream sectors.
> Here, PM SAMPADA Yojana can play key role in improving value addition and reducing wastage.

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→ Promoting micro-irrigation in horticulture sector.

→ Encouraging farmer producer organisations in these sectors.

Government took some steps in diversifying agriculture

- National livestock mission for animal husbandry
- Integrated programme for management and development of fisheries
- National policy on Agroforestry.

Implementation of these programmes and schemes where key to economic growth and agriculture resilience lies.

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15. What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. **(250 words) 15**

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(A)

(1) Seed replacement rate refers to ratio number of certified seeds used per to number of saved seeds used.

Better seed replacement ratio improves chances of higher productivity and returns to farmers.

(2) Breeder seeds: are seed used to produce foundation seeds. These forms root of seed development

Foundational seeds: Breeder seeds are further improved to produce foundation seeds. These are viable for sowing

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Certified seeds: Seeds that are granted certification by government/ Private agencies are referred as certified Seeds

Major Policy initiatives

① National seed policy: Provides framework for improving seed quality and replacement ratio

② Seed village scheme: To improve local resilience in seed development

③ Rashtriya Krishi vikas yojana: Focuses on quality seed development to increase agriculture growth

④ Research and developmental activities: under Indian council of Agriculture

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Research, State Agriculture universities and private labs.

Challenges

1. Lack of capital/awareness among farmers.
2. Slow pace of new seed development.
3. Stagged agriculture R&D investments.
4. Lack of land-to-lab connectivities.
5. Poor extension support network.

National mission on plant materials need to be revamped. Startups and Entrepreneur-ship could be encouraged in seed development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. While overcrowding in public places cannot be wished away in India, what we need are better infrastructure and more effective crowd-control measures. Comment. Also, briefly enumerate NDMA guidelines for crowd management. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारत में सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ को कम नहीं किया जा सकता है, तथापि हमें बेहतर अवसंरचना और अधिक प्रभावी भीड़-नियंत्रण उपायों की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भीड़ प्रबंधन के लिए NDMA के दिशानिर्देशों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

(A) Due to space constraint and high population (1.3 billion) over crowding can't be wished away altogether.

Overcrowding challenges
- Stampedes
- Sanitation and hygiene.
- Disease spread.

Addressing these demands better quality infrastructure:

→ Physical infrastructure: Road, railway and bridges for seamless movement of people.

→ Barricades and Structural measures during crowd gatherings. (Public meetings, religious congregations)

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→ CCTV and Command centres for periodic monitoring of flow of crowd.

Combining these with Effective crowd management is key:

① Understanding crowd behaviour and training officials in this regard

② Ensuring information flow in case of large congregations like kumbh mela.
- eg: Setting up help desks, creating Apps to provide information.

③ Ensuring proper outlet and inlets.

NDMA guidelines for crowd management

> Surveillance of areas prior to Event.

> Involving local community in preparing crowd control strategies.

> Safety precautions: fire Extinguishers

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and oxygen supplies to prepare for exigencies.

> Constant review and monitoring from command and control rooms.

> SOPs for immediate response and rescue operations.

By taking effective preparedness measures – both infrastructure wise and control wise, casualties and occurance of such stampedes could be controlled.

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17. Processing and safe disposal of garbage must replace the current model of landfills in order to transform our cities to being 'smart'. Elucidate. In this context, analyse the reasons for failure of waste management policies in India. **(250 words) 15**

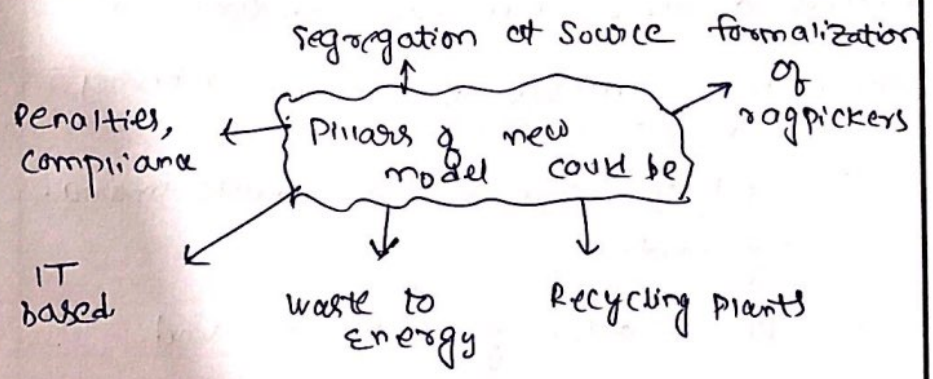
हमारे शहरों को 'स्मार्ट' बनाने के लिए भूमिभराव (लैंडफिल) के वर्तमान मॉडल को अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण और सुरक्षित निपटान से प्रतिस्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नीतियों की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(A) Growing urbanization (~31.9% population - 2011 census) is poses challenges of solid waste management. (SWM)

Issues with landfills — SWM

- ↳ Environmentally polluting
- ↳ Limited land availability.
- ↳ Threatens human health - (Particulate matter)
- ↳ Incineration releases toxic gases to Environment.

Hence the need for new model:



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Recently released, Solid waste management rules (2016), plastic, Bio-medical and e-waste management rules gives push to above pillars.

To further boost above, certain policies are also initiated initiated by government, like

→ Urban compost scheme: Converting waste to fertilizer

→ Scientific solid waste management under AMRUT and Smart cities

Eg: Pune.

→ National biogas initiatives: Gobardan, Etc.

→ Banning of plastic in certain Indian states [Maharashtra]

Success of these schemes depends on correcting failures of earlier schemes.

① Lack of end-to-end waste management.

② Privitization of collection and

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disposal didn't result in improvement.

③ Lack of effective capabilities and know how of best practices in Local bodies.

④ Consumers attitudinal changes are important to encourage Segregation at Source.

Farther, steps could be

SOLID WASTE
- → Encouraging waste processing start up
- → Adopting best practices of Nordic and South East Asian Countries (Recycling).
- → Coegting aggregation of waste pickers (SHG + MUDRA)
- → National wide municipality strengthening.

Eliminating landfill based systems and adopting better scientific systems is the key to sustain engines of economic growth.

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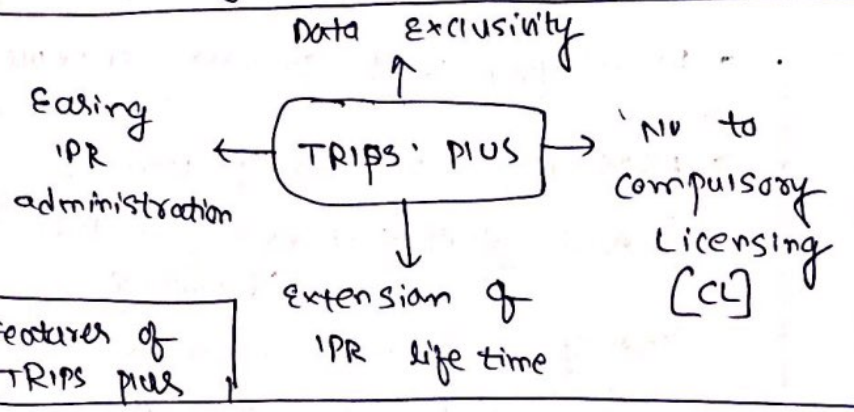
18. What do you understand by TRIPS plus provisions being advocated by developed countries outside the WTO based TRIPS agreement? Do you think India should show some flexibility and incorporate certain TRIPS plus provisions in its IPR regime? **(250 words) 15**

विकसित देशों द्वारा WTO आधारित ट्रिप्स (TRIPS) समझौते से बाहर अनुशंसित किए जा रहे ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आपके विचार से भारत को कुछ लचीलापन दिखाना चाहिए एवं अपनी IPR व्यवस्था में कुछ ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों का समावेश करना चाहिए?

(A) TRIPS agreement under WTO deals with intellectual Property Rights [IPR]. TRIPS Plus Extends these rules to make them more stringent.



Why developed countries pushing for these?

① WTO gave balance between IPR Enforcement and public interest – Doha outcome.

② Push from business community in those countries.

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(3) Fear of re-Engineering of China and some other countries.

(4) To sustain Industrial Competition from Emerging market economies (India's generic sector, for instance).

(5) Lack of effective IPR regimes in developing countries.

Should India show flexibility in IPR

Pros	Cons
* Gain access to latest technologies and FDI's will get boost.	* India need to forgo billions of dollars in royalty payments.
* In long term, having such policies could promote innovation and reduce brain drain	* IPR stringency alone is not barometer for creativity.
* Commercialization of IPR will boost growth.	* Public interest might effect Eg: medicines.

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*	India can effectively fight against piracy of traditional knowledge and others.	* we lack in documentation of our grass root innovations. Hence benefits are uncertain.

However, as displayed in western countries, IPR plays good role in promoting creativity and innovation.

Due to this, our National IPR Policy (2016) also pitches for IPR commercialization, Enforcement, awareness and easing of administration.

Some flexibility will also help us pursue better diplomatic ties (U.S.A)

Yet, Data exclusivity and patent term extension might harm public good. So dropping these and incorporating other TRIPS plus policies (in line with IPR policy and Doha declaration) would be way forward.

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19. The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) has pitched for the need of an integrated approach in order to address the difficulties in preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC). Elaborating on these difficulties, discuss how an integrated approach can help in tackling TOCs. **(250 words) 15**

पार-राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराधों (ट्रांसनेशनल ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्राइम्स: TOCs) को रोकने, पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजित करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए UNODC (यूनाइटेड नेशंस ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एंड क्राइम्स) ने एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन कठिनाइयों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस तरह एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से TOCs से निपटने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

(A) Crimes that spread across many countries are regarded as transnational organized crimes.

Eg: Trafficking in arms, drugs, humans.

UNODC has highlighted challenges associated with such crimes.

① Prevention:

> Lack of effective monitoring on arms manufacturing and their movement.

> Existence of poverty and inequality leading to human and drug trafficking.

> lack of proper management of opium and such crops.

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② Detection:

> Inefficiencies in generating local level intelligence. weakness of police and security forces

> Lack of integrated approach among various intelligence agencies.

> Challenges emerging due to Encrypted communication. Eg: whatsapp, Bitcoin

③ Investigation and prosecution:

> specialized training is lacking to collect evidence from diverse sources.

> lack of effective transnational Extradition and mutual legal cooperation.

> Delays in prosecution and destroying of evidence.

organized crime drains national wearth, threatens rule of law and creates insecurity among citizens.

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Hence, the need for an integrated approach arises

→ Prevention: ✓ Inclusive developmental approach is needed to combat root of human trafficking, drug and arm trade.

✓ Effective border surveillance to prevent Entry of drugs from Golden crescent and Golden triangle.

✓ Cracking down on illegal arms manufacturers.

→ Detection: NATGRID to collate, analyse and dessiminate diverse sources of information.

→ Generation of actionable intelligence using Multi Agency centres (MACs)

→ Specialized training to intelligence units

→ Prosecution: • training legal experts and police in evidence gathering related to TOCs.

• Mutual Extradition and legal cooperation treaties under UN and multilateral fora.

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20. The Government has adopted a holistic approach built around simultaneous implementation of a security agenda, developmental activities and promotion of good governance to address the Left Wing Extremism in India. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

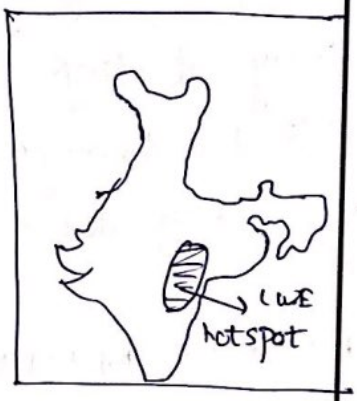
सरकार ने भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (लेफ्ट विंग एक्सट्रीमिज़्म) से निपटने के लिए सुरक्षा एजेंडे, विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों और सुशासन के प्रचार-प्रसार के समकालिक कार्यान्वयन के चारों ओर निर्मित एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(A) Left wing extremism is regarded as grave threat to India's security and sovereignity.

→ It seeks to overthrow democratic government.

→ Life and property loss due to violence.

→ Fear among citizens.



Reasons for LWE – [to Eliminate root causes]

↳ Social injustice – Denies of justice, dignity

↳ Inequalities: Related to land and property.

↳ Lack of good governance: that denies peoples rights and welfare.

Slowly this agrarian movement spread among

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tribal and disadvantaged areas.

Hence government has adopted a multi-pronged approach.

① Security agenda :

- Special forces
  - CRPF
  - Greyhounds
- Technology
  - Drones
  - Hand held thermal devices
- Infrastructure
  - Quick troop mobilization
- SAMPARK doctrine
  - comprehensive, target oriented approach.

* Priority to strengthening local police under fortification of police station, police modernization schemes.

* NTRO is providing effective technology component to multiply security strength

② Developmental Efforts

> Priority to basic needs to fulfill human needs. Eg: Education, food security and nutrition.

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> Targeted schemes like Roshini to develop skill and local leadership

> Infrastructure development under

- Road requirement plan II
- Telicom connectivity using universal service obligation fund.

> Perception management: through Effective information strategy: (Community radio)

(3) Promotion of good governance :

- Legal rights : provided under PESA ACE and Forest Rights Act, 2006.
- Van dhan yojana : to provide access to minor forest produce & marketing.
- Effective implementation of MGNREGA, PDS.
- Sensitivity training to government employees.

With Effective implementation and monitoring threat of LWE could be eliminated for ever.